FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PANAMA'S PAREDES VIEWS C.A. PROBLEMS

PA021413 Panama Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] The democratic countries of Central America cannot continue to tolerate the belligerent stance taken by Nicaragua and Cuba. Should this situation continue, Panama might break off relations with those two governments, which are sponsoring nothing but instability, violence, and death in the area, Brig Gen Ruben Dario Paredes has said upon arriving in Costa Rica.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] General, what is Panama's (?stand) on the conflicts between Nicaragua and Costa Rica and between Nicaragua and Honduras?

[Paredes] We are a democratic country. We love freedom; we respect freedom. Some 95 percent of Panamanians are Catholic and believe in God. Anything that opposes that goes against Panama as well. If the threats against Costa Rica involve circumstances that run contrary to Panama's values, then they are also against Panama. Panama completely supports these people, who also love democracy. We will support them, as we always have. My final answer is that we disapprove of any aggression against Costa Rica. [end recording]

Shortly after arriving in Costa Rica, General Paredes held a news conference. Asked about the problems between Nicaragua and Costa Rica and about possible Nicaraguan aggression against Costa Rica, General Paredes said:

[Begin recording] [Paredes] In the event of a situation as you have just described, we would be on Costa Rica's side simply because we totally agree with the democratic system of this nation, of these fraternal people and -- why not say it -- also because the danger is moving closer to Panama. That is why we have said that our borders are not in Chiriqui Province. With all respect, we regard your borders with Nicaragua as ours. I would end my answer thus: Should it be necessary -- let us hope it is not -- the answer, logically, would be that yes, we would support Costa Rica in any way that might be necessary.

[Unidentified reporter] General Paredes, do you think that in the face of our countries' current situation, it is necessary to organize a bloc including Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador, and even Guatemala, to isolate a country that is politically and ideologically affecting this democratic nation and that might also affect you in the future?

[Paredes] Messrs journalists, ladies, we feel that the situation in Central America is very serious, very dangerous. We must define ourselves. It is no longer the time to consider solutions that were never possible, or to consider failed negotiations. It might be premature to say this, but the answer is implicit in your question. It is possible that such a bloc might be organized if things go further than they have to date. In Panama's case, it is possible that unless this stops, that unless the countries that export violence, revolution, blood, and drama among the Central American families stop, we might feel that these governments -- not the peoples, but the governments -- do not deserve to maintain relations with governments like that in Panama. As a Panamanian, as a mere citizen, I would feel -- and I say this publicly today -- that if the Nicaraguan and other governments -- Cuba for instance -- do not moderate their stand in the area, we will have to talk seriously. If they do not respond, Panama would have to break diplomatic relations with these countries.

[Unidentified reporter] General, in line with that answer, do you feel then that the Contadora Group has failed in its efforts to obtain a political alternative and that there is no path but armed struggle?

[Paredes] I would not put it that way. I think that the Contadora Group is paying a noble, honorable, and humanitarian role. But the Contadora Group alone is not the solution. It is a large part of the solution, but other ingredients are missing. As I have told certain officers -- particularly U.S. officers and others from fraternal democratic Latin American republics like ours -- the Contadora Group lacks the support of a multinational peace force that could enter certain areas with the permission of the residents of the conflicting countries -- El Salvador for instance. That peace force would arrive, as I said on a previous occasion, not with bullets but with machinery, tractors, and vaccines to reconstruct that which has been destroyed by violence. Meanwhile, the political groups, or, for instance, U.S. Special Ambassador Richard Stone, who has been given extraordinary powers, could then do their work. [end recording]

General Paredes was received later by Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge and the two vice presidents. General Paredes was accompanied by important Panamanian politicians and businessmen, such as Labor Party President Carlos Eleta Almaran, Investments Council President Frank Kardonski, journalist and Corregimiento Representative Omayra Correa, businessman Samuel Lewis, Social Security Fund Director Luis Alberto Arias, Deputy Director Mario Typaldos, and other important figures. Businessman Tomas Gabriel Altamirano Duque and Panamanian Ambassador in Costa Rica Luis Carlos Noriega were also in General Paredes' party.

General Paredes and the Costa Rican president discussed topics of interest, such as the Central American conflict and the belligerent stand adopted by the governments of Cuba and Nicaragua, which have kept all Central American governments in tension. Fernando Manfredo, deputy administrator of the Canal Commission, was also present.

25,000 MARCH IN 2 JUL RALLY OF PARTIES' YOUTHS

PY031940 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 3 July 83 p 1

[Excerpts] More than 25,000 youth members of eleven political parties ranging from Communists to Peronists staged a march "for peace and democracy" through downtown Buenos Aires yesterday.

Aimed at a peaceful conclusion to Argentine's southern border dispute with Chile, and the "definitive" achievement of democracy in Argentina, similar demonstrations were held in the interior cities of Santa Fe, Cordoba, Tucuman, Trelew, General Roca, and Neuquen.

Yesterday's march in the federal capital began at about 4:30 pm at the corner of Leandro Alem and Cordoba, and ended in a spirited rally in the Plaza de los Dos Congresos, across the street from the Congress Building, three hours later.

Successive columns of Peronist, Intransigent, Communist, and Radical youths dominated the peaceful march to the Congress, beating drums, chanting slogans against the military regime and wrestling their gargantuan party banners into a stiff headwind.

Other youth organizations participating in the demonstration were from the Movement for Integration and Development, Christian Democrat, Popular Socialist, Authentic Socialist, Unified Socialist, Socialist Confederation, and Popular Conservative parties. Also present were human rights leaders from the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo, the Permanent Assembly for Human Rights, and Chilean human rights campaigners Gonzalo Taborga y Molina and Jose Fernando Enriquez.

The marchers walked 22 blocks along Cordoba, Cerrito and Avenida de Mayo before they reached Plaza de los Dos Congresos. Leading politicians, including Intransigent Oscar Alende, Communist Rubens Iscaro, and Peronist Antonio Cafiero, worked their way into the march along the route.

Most of the sidestreets along the route of the march were blocked by police assault trucks and riot personnel armed with tear gas and shotguns, but no violence was observed, nor was any reported.

The rally in Plaza de los Dos Congresos ended peacefully at approximately 7:30 pm after two brief closing speeches were delivered by Peronist and Radical Youth leaders. Communist Party leader Rubens Iscaro, interviewed briefly as the youth members filed out of the plaza, suggested that political party leaders might learn a lesson from yesterday's march. "Political parties have to do what was demonstrated here today," he said. "They have to pull together and present a common front."

ANTI-UK DEMONSTRATION IN DOWNTOWN BUENOS AIRES

PY050304 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1915 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Jul (TELAM) — Numerous persons, at the call of the Independence Party, gathered at 1400 today in front of the Bank of London, located at the corner of Bartolome Mitre and Reconquista Streets, to demonstrate their repudiation of the imperialist policy that Great Britain is implementing in the South Atlantic.

Two members of the party, standing on the bank's steps, held aloft a placard which said: For the recovery of the Malvinas -- Independence Party. Posters were also posted on the bank's doors which said: "This bank is the enemy's property, if you don't patronize it you will weaken the enemy." The national anthem, the Malvinas March and, standing, the party march also were sung.

Historian Patricio Maguire then gave an impromptu speech. Among other things, Maguire stated that according to the accusations that have been made by Lyndos La Rouche [name as received], a politician who is a member of the U.S. Democratic Party, the most aristocratic English families and the most renowned English banks, among them Lloyds Bank -- the owner of the Bank of London -- are financing the international drug traffic, which has the objective of morally and physically degrading the population of the United States. "And the moral and physical degradation," he continued, "of Latin American countries."

At a certain moment, Maguire, pointing to the people who were entering the Bank of London, said: "All these persons who are entering and leaving this temple of corruption have forgotten those Argentines who are resting on the bed of the sea." Anti-British slogans were sung continuously and the group dispersed singing the Malvinas March.

COMMENTARY ON BRITISH STOPOVERS IN BRAZIL

PY291455 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The subject of this commentary, which marks the beginning of our newscast, is related to the technical stopovers by British aircraft in the neighboring country to the north en route to the Malvinas.

During the South Atlantic conflict, Brazil supported Argentina's claim. The subject commented upon, which is part of an international political framework that is difficult for the developing countries to accept, is posed by Great Britain's effort to turn the Malvinas into a real fortress.

Item 250 filed by the TELAM news agency early this morning reported, on the other hand, the anger and the astonishment among the British people after learning of Thatcher's plans to invest, for example, 250 [as heard] million pounds in building an airport.

On the international scene, the British arrogance completely ignores laws that should be respected, laws originating in the United Nations.

Great Britain's attitude indicates a clearly belligerent policy and turns that Argentine island into the subject of a major international dispute.

Cooperation from Southern Hemisphere nations, and especially from those on the continent, is the starting point for coping with the problem, which is also affecting those countries.

To accept the notion that those aircraft are experiencing an emergency -- which is the reason given for allowing them to land on Brazilian territory -- is hardly plausible. This in no way contributes to a sound relationship between the two largest countries in South America.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SAYS BRAZIL TIES NOT HARMED

PY291752 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1651 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Jun (TELAM) -- Ambassador Alberto Dumont, the Foreign Ministry's under secretary, stated today that relations with Brazil have not deteriorated as a consequence of the stopovers being made in that country by UK planes on their way to the Malvinas.

In statements to the press at Government House at the conclusion of the cabinet meeting, Dumont said that relations with Brazil are normal. He emphasized that active steps are being taken by the Argentine ambassador in Brasilia and with the Brazilian ambassador here in Buenos Aires to learn about these events and thus adopt the appropriate decisions.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON UK STOPOVERS, BRAZIL TIES

PY301826 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1650 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Jun (NA) -- Defense Minister Julio Martinez Vivot has attributed the recent tension with Brazil, which emerged due to that country's decision to allow the refuelling of UK planes on their way to the Malvinas, to what he defined as "the war of the English intelligence services."

The minister said that this topic must be "viewed with prudence and equilibrium and we must not be taken in by the war of the English intelligence services which want to see us in bad straits with Chile, Paraguay and Brazil and separate us from Latin America." In statements to Radio Mitre, Martinez Vivot also accused those services of "wanting to create more tension on top of the already existing tension" within the country.

The minister said that Great Britain "is distorting the initial humane principle" that led Brazil to permit the refuelling of planes that are on their way to the islands. "If those who are enjoying that benefit intend to make it an every-day matter instead of making it an exception, then they are distorting the initial humane principal."

Referring to Brazil, he said that "I believe that when the people, who for humane principles permitted that benefit, become aware that they are being used, and that the principle which we have highlighted so much since the Malvinas war -- Latin American unity -- is being distorted, then they will adopt the appropriate attitude, no matter what pressure is applied. "I have no doubt that Brazil will adopt the appropriate attitude regarding this matter," Martinez Vivot said.

Talks With Brazil Continue

PY011346 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0010 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 29 Jun (TELAM) -- The Foreign Ministry is carrying out intensive negotiations with authorities in Brasilia to clarify the problem caused by the use of Brazilian airports by UK military planes on their way to or from the Malvinas Islands.

It was also learned at the Foreign Ministry that it could be noticed that there is profound concern over this problem among Argentine officials. The news was heard last night after 2030, and it was the only thing learned from the San Martin Palace during the day.

AIR FORCE ATTACHE IN BRAZIL SUMMONED TO REPORT

PY020107 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1935 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 1 Jul (NA) -- According to reliable sources, Air Force headquarters will receive an updated report on the UK landings in Brazil from Brigadier Hector Panzardi, the Air Force attache at the Argentine Embassy in Brazil. The source reported that Panzardi was summoned by the Air Force commander in chief and that his arrival in the country is "imminent."

"The purpose of the summoning is for Panzardi to convey all the information he has," the source said. However, the source downplayed the importance of the summoning. "It is reasonable that in these cases the authorities should want to obtain reliable information and not go by what the newspapers report," the source remarked.

The source ruled out that the summoning might interfere with current foreign ministry negotiations regarding the Brazilian authorization for UK planes to make stopovers in Brazil en route to the Malvanas Islands. Similarly, diplomatic sources insisted that "the British action to confront Argentina with its neighbor countries should not be heeded." The sources recalled that the United Kingdom "does not hesitate" to carry out these actions in response to the diplomatic action that Argentina is carrying out at the various international forums that have ratified Argentina's right over the Malvinas.

AGUIRRE LANARI BACK; 'TO STUDY' UK PLANES ISSUE

PY032131 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1315 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Exerpt] Buenos Aires, 3 Jul (NA) -- Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari said today that he would study "immediately" the issue created by the Brazilian authorization to UK planes to land in Brazil en route to the Malvinas, adding that Argentina "will act with the calmness and firmness occasioned by the circumstances."

The foreign minister arrived at Ezeiza Airport from Yugoslavia this morning. While in Yugoslavia, he participated in the final stage of the Sixth UNCTAD Conference.

The minister declined to comment on reports published today about alleged Argentine negotiations to purchase from France a missile more powerful than the "Exocet," which was used during the Malvinas war. "That issue pertains to the Defense Ministry, so I will not discuss it," Aguirre Lanari said.

TENSIONS IN POLICE OVER CAMBIASO-PEREIRA CASE

PY290207 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Jun 83 pp 1, 6

[J. Iglesias Rouco commentary: "The Wreck"]

[Excerpt] Every ambition has this vice: It does not look back. Seneca (ep. 73).

For several days, the Buenos Aires police were on the brink of revolting as a result of the trial of three policemen involved in the deaths of Cambiaso and Pereira Rossi. And it is uncertain whether this situation will not break out again in spite of the speech made by General Verplaetsen last Thursday in support of the Buenos Aires police, support which was endorsed by General Nicolaides.

The thing is that the deterioration in the power of the regime's leadership and the various political and union fronts has speeded up amidst a political and economic wreck unprecedented in Argentina's contemporary history. Even certain "unity" agreements, such as the one Mr Troccoli has just sealed with the Alfonsin-led faction, help to describe the disastrous situation.

He who wishes to have a rough idea of what has happened in the past 100 hours -- and of what will happen in the forthcoming days and weeks -- should have in mind the following facts:

1. Gen Verplaetsen's speech was preceded by a series of very tense meetings held by the commanders of various Army units on Tuesday and on Wednesday, and by an also tense Military Junta meeting on Thursday. These meetings were held precisely to discuss the mentioned police conflict. On Wednesday afternoon, the authorities narrowly prevented the Buenos Aires security forces from "occupying" the San Nicolas court building and freeing the three policemen who are being tried.

2. On Wednesday and on Thursday, the Air Force commander in chief reiterated his request for General Reston's dismissal. The request simply means the coming to a head of the discontent expressed by the Air Force, through a "leak," several weeks ago over the "procedures" used in connection with the Cambiaso-Pereira "affair."

3. Absolute confusion prevailed at the Casa Rosada on the night between Wednesday and Thursday. At one point, General Bignone alledgedly thought of officially submitting to the CAL [Legislative Advisory Commission] a draft "amnesty" or "pacification" law with a view, perhaps, to providing an "outcome" to the serious judicial repercussions of the "affair" and thus halting the increasing stir within the Buenos Aires Police. As far as we know, it was finally decided that the draft law would be submitted to the CAL in a secret or unofficial way. The Army leadership has already approved the "amnesty" plan but the Navy and the Air Force continue to raise serious objections to it.

4. At the same time, a decisive disagreement has reportedly arisen clearly between the Army headquarters, the Presidency and the Army II Corps (in Rosario) over the Cambiaso-Pereira issue. The disagreement reportedly persists, as can be seen from the latest statements made by General Esposito, who described the judges who are hearing the case of the three policemen as "competent" and "bold," after Verplaetsen's speech, which certainly did not sound as praise to the judicial system. Strangely enough, while Esposito reiterated yesterday that his units did not participate in the operation, groups close to the Libertador Building in Buenos Aires mentioned the name of a colonel of the II Corps who is a close friend of General Galtieri.

5. In addition to this disagreement, a new concern grew within the military leadership last Thursday after it was learned that Judge Salvi will soon begin an investigation of the Propaganda 2 Lodge [P2], which would involve important high-ranking Army and Navy officers.

6. Similarly, an investigation both of the alleged murder of one of Mr Lorenzo Miguel's guards some years ago -- which was reported by Mr Kelly -- and of the disappearance in connection with the same murder of five other people who were linked to the UOM [Metallurgical Workers Union] at that time, will reportedly also be carried out soon. It is believed in some military circles that Mr Lorenzo Miguel, who will allegedly sue Mr Kelly, would thus be involved in a situation similar to that of Massera (four prominent lawyers, one of them a Peronist, have allegedly declined to defend the admiral this week.) In spite of the fact that he basically agrees with the leader of the "62" Organizations, Mr Guerrero has reportedly decided to delay the UOM's reunification for the above reason.

Finally, new reports are expected about alleged bank accounts held by Lorenzo Miguel's followers abroad, particularly in the Canary Islands. These people are said to also own a hotel and other properties there, all of which are being managed by friends of former Labor Minister Ricardo Otero. Another report would involve serveral union members in drug trafficking. This judicial offensive will reportedly affect the union sector that has allegedly entered into the most profound agreements with the present military leadership.

7. These agreements, including the Cambiaso-Pereira Rossi case, are creating the current disagreements -- just as it happened last month -- between the various sectors of the Army, and also among the three branches of the Armed Forces. For example, the publicized statement of General Verplaetsen was reportedly the result of a meeting in the headquarters of the La Plata Seventh Regiment last Tuesday, which was allegedly attended by high-ranking officers of the V Corps (commanded by General Wehenr), III Corps (commanded by General Guanabens Perello), and II Corps (commanded by General Esposito). As a result of this meeting, these sectors of the Armed Forces reportedly hardened their position with regard to Nicolaides and Bignone and served as a basis for Verplaetsen's speech, despite the differences of secondary importance between the Rosario and La Plata military commands over the death of Cambiaso and Pereira Rossi.

8. The union-military pact is also uneasy in view of the church's position regarding this pact. This is reportedly the reason why Lorenzo Miguel met with Monsignor Primatesta who, as a matter of fact, reportedly did not hide to Miguel, during their meeting in Cordoba, his symphathy for Cafiero, whose sympathizers call him "the attorney of the church." As far as we know, Miguel reportedly decided to visit Primatesta after a report published from this column about the church's criticism to the recent declarations made by Miguel about the eventuality of a "civil war."

9. After last Wednesday and Thursday's events, some civilian political fronts began thinking of a new strategy by which the parties will reportedly ask the dissolution of the junta and a strong concentration of power in a single individual (the president).

10. The General Labor Confederation on Azopardo Street (CGT-Azopardo) is reportedly ready to unleash a campaign in support of the Luder-Robledo presidential ticket.

11. The so-called "Montonero-Peronist Movement," in a communique for internal use received from Brazil, recognizes its "participation in the internal struggle of the Justicialist Party (PJ)." This was included in the Military junta report on subversion. After pointing out that this participation "absolutely agrees" with the beliefs advocated by this "movement" for years, the "communique" says: "Due to the unjust proscription enforced on our organization and its leaders, the political activities of its supporters is carreid out through different political, union, youth, etc. groups and the Peronist Intransigent and Mobilization Group is one of them. The activity of the Peronist-Montoneros group in these different organizations is not carried out through infiltration -- as intended in the dictatorship's report -- but based on programmatic and political agreements (...). If we do not make this relationship public, it is out of respect for security and the conduct maintained by these sectors. When leaders like Robledo violate these rules of conduct, we consider ourselves liberated from our responsibility for remaining silent. Robledo has now offered his services supporting the dictatorship's report (...). In 1977, Robledo himself asked for cooperation -- which he received -- to hold a meeting with a group of leaders in order to coordinate efforts against the dictatorship.

Colonel Habegger who took part in the meetings was kidnapped and disappeared, and Robledo changed sides and is one of the candidates for continuism. Despite all of this, we are not going to lend ourselves to the game of the enemy; that of creating violent confrontations within Peronism. We will continue acting politically and this is how we are going to defeat them."

Reactions to Verplaetsen Statement

PY290327 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2105 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 24 Jun (NA) -- Regarding the statement that General Fernando Verplaetsen, the police chief of the Buenos Aires Province, made regarding the Cambiaso case, Conservative leader Pablo Gonzalez Bergez said that Gen Verplaetsen "is crazy" while Radical Civic Union [UCR] leader Carlos Contin said that he is "bewildered."

For his part, Union leader Rene Azar (Motor Transport Workers Union) [UTA] said that he is "anguished" over Verplaetsen's statement which he said "tends to interfere with the democratic process."

Horacio Alonso, leader of the Court Workers Union, noted that the police chief's statement "only confirms the uncertainty prevailing in Argentina."

UCR President Carlos Contin said that Verplaetsen's words are something "terrible" and he noted that he believes Verplaetsen's statement was "inappropriate."

Contin reasserted: "I was astonished...perplexed...this is terrible."

Regarding General Cristino Nicolaides' support for Verplaetsen's statement, the UCR leader said that "it does not help" the democratization process. He added that nevertheless, the path toward the institutionalization of the country is "irreversible" and he called on officials to be "prudent" when making public statements.

Regarding Verplaetsen's statement, Raul Matera, the head of the Movement for the Reaffirmation of Justicialist Doctrine, said that "we are only interested in the court's decision; this is where the truth is."

When asked about Verplaetsen's statement that Cambiaso and Pereira Rossi were Montoneros chiefs, Matera noted that "I am not aware of anything of the sort." Matera made this statement this morning in Mendoza during a stop-over on his way to San Juan where he will carry out party activities.

Commenting on Verplaetsen's statement, Juan Gabriel Labake, another Justicialist leader, noted that "these incidents confirm that Argentina is suffering from the uncontrolled action of six or eight thousand psychopaths." He added that "the objective is to disturb the lives of 28 million Argentines. Unfortunately, some of these psychopaths are members of the present government, and the rest are members of the terrorist or leftist organizations."

Former Vice President Vicente Solano Lima said that Verplaetsen is an official "who has made abuses of his powers and in his language." He added that "it is not proper for him to have issued a public statement regarding a case involving personnel under his command."

UIA leader Rene Azar said that he is "anguished" over the "series of rumors and over this statement which tends to interfere with the democratization process."

Azar noted that he rejects "violence no matter where it comes from" and he expressed his "surprise" over Nicolaides' support for Verplaetsen since "the commander in chief has strongly reasserted the Armed Forces' support for the institutionalization process."

The union leader also criticized the statement issued by Economy Minister Jorge Whebe who noted that the cases of undernourishment are caused by education problems.

He noted that "all these kinds of statements are little obstacles in the path of democracy."

Buenos Aires Police Threaten Move

PY010218 Paris AFP in Spanish 2258 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 30 Jun (AFP) -- The Buenos Aires Povince police force has threatened to start an immediate mobilization if the case of the death of Peronist leader Osvaldo Cambiaso is not transferred to the military courts, and if the policemen involved are not released. In a communique, which has been issued to the mass media and which is signed by officers, noncommissioned officers and rank and file members, the Buenos Aires Province police force notes that the Army has always assumed full responsibility in the struggle against subversion, and that it is the Army that has ordered and continues to order most of the operations that the police have carried out and continue to carry out.

The communique adds: After having been used as a broom to clean up the worst of scum, our discipline does not extend to the point of tolerating a purge to set an example for a nationwide cleanup.

In the communique -- addressed to our comrades who struggled with us against subversion -- the police warn: Either all of us, all our comrades with whom we risked our lives, are united in this effort to stop these lies staged by the military politicians who only talk about democracy, or the police will drag everyone before the courts.

The police also threaten to undertake an immediate mobilization if the Cambiaso case is not dealt with by the military courts, and if the police officers who are detained are not immediately released. The Buenos Aires Province police force end their communique by noting: We must not allow the police to be taken alone before the courts because of some irresponsible Army officers.

Mobilization Threat Denied

PY010219 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0124 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] La Plata, 30 Jun (DYN) -- A high-ranking Buenos Aires police source tonight denied a news media report that this police branch had conveyed an ultimatum to the government demanding that the Cambiaso affair be turned over to a military court and the policemen involved in the confusing event be released.

The report, carried by AFP and datelined Buenos Aires, was based on a "communique" signed by an alleged group of "officers, noncommissioned officers and rank and file of the Buenos Aires police." the source indicated that the activities of the provincial police were totally normal throughout the province, and he said that the report contained no truth whatsoever.

Police Communique Denies Reports

PY022003 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Jul 83

["Text" of Communique issued by the Buenos Aires Province Police headquarters in La Plata on 2 July 1983]

[Text] The press reports attributed to a sector of the media regarding the alleged existence of a communique issued by members of the police force, with the purpose of applying coercion in the case of the three policemen who took part in the clash which resulted in the death of subversive leaders Osvaldo Cambiasso and Raul Pereira Rossi, are groundless.

This, undoubtedly, is just another threat originating in perfectly identified sectors which, once again, have resorted to lies hoping to nourish spurious interests with the final purpose of weakening the activities of the institutions, and creating an atmosphere of uncertainty and unrest within the public opinion which, in turn, should be aware of those clumsy maneuvers. The police force continues to carry out its activities quite normally and in the specific case in question it is respectful -- as is only logical -- of the decisions to be taken by the pertinent judicial authorities.

LA PRENSA Editorial

PY291810 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 28 Jun 83 pp 1, 4

[J. Iglesias Rouco commentary: "What?"]

[Excerpts] Instead of trying to explain the inexplicable or "denying" reality or blaming for the national disaster those who only point out the facts about the disaster, it would be interesting for the government or the junta to explain some questions which right now are subject to all kinds of guesswork by many civilian and military political sectors. And they should take sufficient time to do so in sufficient detail.

The questions include the following: [Passage omitted on item 1 on return of Mrs Peron]

2. The possitiblities of a coup are increasing: The upper echelon in the Army is reportedly trying to get the Cambiaso-Pereira Rossi "affair" into a military court, but this reportedly does not have the support of at least three commanders of other Army corps including various groups of the Air Force and the Navy. According to our informants, in view of this problem a military front was created supporting the idea of relieving the junta -- or at least the president -- and supporting the postponement of the elections for a few months. In other words, the rumors about a coup have more basis now than 2 months ago. For example, last Friday, even General Trimarco would have supported Verplaetsen's views, forcing General Nicolaides to support them. Also, certain sectors of the presidency and the Army would no longer oppose a total rejection of the desire of several political leaders to dissolve the military junta and granting full powers to General Bignone to lead this stage of transition to its conclusion; particularly during the period after the elections and prior to the installation of the constitutional government, a period which, according to a study in the hands of Bignone, would be highly "dangerous" for coups (or a house coup). [Passage omitted on item 3 on pressure against the interior minister, item 4 on military hardliners against court investigation of central bank officials, and item 5 on government decrees, favoring certain private enterprises]

6. Purchase of war rations: As we have already reported, the Argentine Episcopate is reportedly trying to get a declaration from labor unions advocating peace with Chile (it is even believed that this matter was discussed by Monsignor Primatesta with Lorenzo Miguel last week). The church's concern over a possible conflict with Chile intensified last Friday, 24 June, when it was learned that military officials are about to purchase from a company in Houston, Texas, 300,000 war rations at a cost of $4.75 per unit (CIF value). According to our sources, samples of the rations have reportedly already been sent, or will be sent in a few days, to the Argentine military attache in Washington, Lieutenant Colonel Passa, and that Buenos Aires has reportedly given excuses to the U.S. manufacturer for placing an order which had not been foreseen in its annual production schedule. In order to close the operation without major problems, the Argentine Government or its intermediary in the business has reportedly even offered to the Houston exporters details of the "great potential market" they have in this part of the world for this type of product. The rations reportedly are made up of six menus including cut beef and turkey, sweets, cheese, chocolate powder and creme with spoons and other accessories.

JUDICIAL WORKERS STAGE 24-HOUR STRIKE 29 JUN

PY300103 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1525 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 29 Jun (NA) -- The 24-hour strike called for today by the Argentine Judicial Workers Federation [Federacion Judicial Argentina] was carried out throughout the country with a high rate of absenteeism, reaching in some cases 100 percent.

The strike was ordered to demand reestablishment of the system of salaries proportionate to the highest salaries [sistema de porcentualidad salarial], and other demands.

The strike involved employees absenting themselves from their job places. This is part of a plan of struggle which includes two other 24-hour strikes scheduled for 6 and 13 July. In the federal capital this strike has had a tremendous acceptance with a considerable reduction of the normal activities carried out at courts and other judgeships.

Moreover, Victor Mendiville, leader of the Buenos Aires Judicial Workers Association, told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that all judicial workers from the Buenos Aires Province have adhered to the strike.

"We have received information from La Plata, Bahia Blanca, and Mar del Plata that 100 percent of the workers have adhered to the strike, and the same thing is happening in Greater Buenos Aires, in the districts of San Isidro, San Martin, Lomas de Zamora, and Moron," he stated. Mendiville stated that in La Plata the judgeships were not working, except for a few cases "attended by some secretaries and judges."

In Cordoba, the workers adhered to the strike by abandoning their job places, instead of not reporting to work, as ordered by the federation. The employees reported to their offices at 0700 and after punching their cards, departed.

PORT WORKERS CALL 24-HOUR NATIONAL STRIKE

PY301610 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1350 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Jun (TELAM) -- More than 20 ports throughout the country were virtually paralyzed today by the 24-hour stoppage.

The strike was decreed by the United Trade Union of Argentine Port Workers (SUPA) and endorsed by the Federation of Argentine Stevedores (FEPA) in support of their demands for a salary readjustment and improved working conditions, SUPA secretary Cesar Loza reported. Loza indicated that early today he talked with union leaders of the different Argentine ports who told him that the stoppage was practically total. He estimated that more than 20,000 port workers joined the strike.

Loza also reported that union leaders met with Anselmo Riva, the Labor Ministry national director for labor relations, and with officials from the port captain's office yesterday, and that the 48-hour strike scheduled for 2 weeks from now was suspended, since they showed willingness to find solutions to the sector's problems.

Concerning the strike that is being staged today, he said that it was decreed because of the need for immediate solutions. Loza also reported that foremen, loggers and maritime workers have joined the strike in almost all ports of the country. He concluded by saying that "it is the first national strike decreed by the sector in 30 years," and said this attests to the sector's responsible behavior. "We are aware of the effects that this sort of measure has on the local economy and for this reason we try to avoid it, but we also want to have our needs met," he stressed.

RAILWAY WORKERS STRIKE OVER SALARY DELAY

PY301617 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1300 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 30 Jun (DYN) -- Labor union sources have reported that the services of the General Roca line were still paralyzed this morning because of the unscheduled strike started by the personnel to protest the Argentine Railway Enterprise's [EFA], delay in paying the June salaries.

The strike, which started at 1200 yesterday, once again caused great inconvenience to the passengers who live in southern Buenos Aires and who use this means of transportation to get to work. The strike only affects the General Roca line since the payment of salaries is not made simultaneously by all the lines.

The problem arose when EFA informed the railway union leaders that the salaries would not be paid until Monday due to the lack of funds. The union leaders informed the workers about this problem and tried to get them to understand, but the latter reacted strongly to this delay in the payment of salaries, the first in 15 years.

Workers Lift Strike

PY012154 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1232 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 1 Jul (NA) -- A labor source has reported that the workers of the General Roca Railway Line lifted their strike this morning. The strike began on Wednesday. The workers were protesting the delay in the paying of their wages. The first train left Constitution Plaza, the line's terminal, at 0744, as soon as the workers received their wages for June.

CORRECTION TO ELECTORAL LAW PASSED FOR OCTOBER

The following correction applies to the BUENOS AIRES HERALD English item entitled "Electoral Law Passed for October Vote 23 June" that was published in the Argentina section on page B 3 of the 28 June Latin America DAILY REPORT: Make the final line in the final paragraph read "...and the final article states that the law is to be publicized, filed, etc. in the usual fashion."

COMIBOL RETURNING TO NORMAL SAYS MINING MINISTER

PY010326 La Paz Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Excerpt] According to Mining Minister Carlos Barragan, the activity at the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL) will be normalized with the new COMIBOL general manager assuming his post. The mining minister said that one of the government objectives is to overcome the present slump in production.

[Begin Barragan recording] Well, the most important thing is that the conflict has been overcome, which again shows that agreements can be reached when there is a common objective in mind, which is none other than to save state-run enterprises. The swearing in of the new general manager is part of this agreement, and I am sure that COMIBOL activities will be normalized as a result of it. [end recording]

Later the mining minister noted that the needs of the company must continue to be studied, adding that the government will support an emergency financial and production plan.

New General Manager

PY010329 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Excerpt] After he was sworn in this afternoon as COMIBOL general manager, (Hugo Miranda Rendon) told journalists: My appointment as COMIBOL general manager was a complete surprise to me. I was not expecting it.

TROOPS TO WITHDRAW FROM MINING DISTRICT

PY022338 La Paz Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Excerpts] By decision of the command of the armed forces of the nation, the military detachment stationed in Catavi will leave that mining district within the week. The report transmitted by the Panamericana correspondent says that the troops will withdraw to the (Cerro Colorado) barracks near the town of Uncia.

The following is the report by the Panamericana correspondent in Llallagua:

[Begin recording] The military detachment will leave the mining town of Catavi. By instruction of the high military commnd, the military detachment stationed at (El Huerto) in the mining town of Catavi will leave in a week and withdraw to the (Cerro Colorado) barracks near the town of Uncia.

This correspondent has interviewed mineworkers from Siglo Veinte and Catavi who said that talks should continue at the government level to obtain the total evacuation of army troops from the mining districts so they should be stationed at the borders, according to miners here. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES UK STOPOVERS

PY050222 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2355 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 4 Jul (EFE) -- Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro indicated today that British airplanes en route to the Malvinas will continue landing in Brazil but only in emergency situations that are "rigorously" confirmed.

The minister denied the existence of a formal accord with Argentina that would preclude British use of Brazilian ports and airports.

Former Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez announced last week in Buenos Aires the existence of a pact between Argentina and Brazil that was promulgated during the Malvinas conflict.

"I must suppose that Doctor Costa Mendez did not use the term accord in its technical sense because there exists no accord between the two governments," the Brazilian foreign minister declared in a Buenos Aires channel 7 television interview, a transcription of which was released by the Foreign Relations Ministry here.

"There was a unilateral Brazilian decision, a political decision wherein we adopted the policy of not permitting the presence in our ports or airports of regular traffic to the Malvinas," Saraiva added.

Saraiva Guerreiro reiterated that the position of his government is that Brazil "will not serve, in any situation, as a regular layover stop for UK flights to the Malvinas."

"The use of Brazilian ports and airports will only be permitted in cases of emergency," added the foreign minister, who indicated that the position of the Brazilian Government is "to be rigorous in authorizing emergency landings."

ARMS SALES TO 'COMMANDER ZERO' DENIED

PY021959 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1635 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 2 Jul (EFE) -- Counselor Ricardo Carvalho, spokesman of Itamaraty Palace, has stated that Brazil has not sold any arms to Eden Pastora, "Commander Zero," who is fighting the Sandinist Government of Managua.

According to the interim spokesman of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, Brazil has never sold arms to any Central American country.

Diplomatic sources have asserted that Brazil supports the efforts of the Contadora Group and that it defends the demilitarization of the region; therefore, the report on arms sales to Eden Pastora, spread by an international news agency, is not true.

INTERIOR MINISTER MEETS COPPER WORKERS' LEADERS

PY041927 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Copper workers leaders have said that the meeting they had today with Interior Minister General Enrique Montero was cordial and positive.

The acting president of the Copper Workers Confederation, Hugo Estivales, and five members of the council of this organization attended the meeting with Minister Montero. After the meeting, Estivales said, that the minister promised them nothing, but he did say that the problems of the copper workers would be studied.

[Begin Estivales recording] Mainly the question regarding labor leaders and the guidelines for union activities were discussed. We also talked about some measures that have been applied, such as banning admittance to the secretary, disconnecting phones, impounding our orgainzation vehicles, and freezing our funds [words indistinct] and the minister said it cannot be so. [end recording]

Estivales said that another meeting would be held in the nest few days once the government completes reviewing those problems.

UNIONS REPORT ON NEW 'CLIMATE OF UNDERSTANDING'

PY022236 Paris AFP in Spanish 0033 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 1 Jul (AFP) -- Official sources reported today that the dialogue started by the Chilean Military Government and the truck owners, who took part in the recent demonstrations of national protest, has reached a climate of understanding.

The first step for a solution was taken when an agreement was reached by the Truck Owner's Confederation and the Production Development Corporation (CORFO) for rescheduling the truckers $110 million debt acquired with private importers for the purchase of their vehicles.

Colonel Francisco Ramirez, vice president of CORFO, disclosed that according to the agreement the government will endorse the rescheduling of 30 percent of the debt in order to allow the teamsters to be able to meet their more urgent commitments.

Adolfo Quinteros, president of the Truck Owner's Confederation, on his part stated that there are no disagreements with the government since this problem, which was the most urgent one, has been solved.

The Confederation of Copper Workers, which has 22,000 members, has held a meeting with the labor minister and its leaders will be received next Monday by General Enrique Monteros, interior minister and political head of the cabinet, who started meetings with the teamsters 2 days ago.

The union leaders pointed out that their objective is the reinstatement of 2,000 workers who were dismissed after union leader Rodolfo Seguel was arrested when the copper mines, the country's main source of foreign currency, went on strike. They also disclosed that they will request the government to stop harassing their leaders as well as the withdrawal of military forces from the El Salvador mine, 900 km north of Santiago.

BETANCUR VOWS TO KEEP ELECTIONS IMPARTIAL

PA041536 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Cali--Colombia President Belisario Betancur has announced that the government will be completely impartial in the next elections and issued a new call for peace.

Betancur, who inaugurated the Cana de Azucar Plaza, reiterated that it is never too late to achieve peace and announced to those who remain in the mountains that the president is raising the banner of peace that all Colombians want.

The government that I head will be an arbiter, not a protagonist, in the next electoral debate, Betancur said, referring to the impartiality that the government will maintain in the coming elections. He said that Colombians will select the councilmen and deputies of their choice next year.

Mr Betancur also announced that the government will continue its efforts for peace. He said: We will continue to enforce the amnesty law so that the rebels can seek its protection. It is never too late to recover peace.

Finally, the president defended government programs, including the provision of housing without down payments and of university-level correspondence courses.

DIPLOMATIC TIES ESTABLISHED WITH SAUDI ARABIA

PA032326 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 27 Jun 83 p 4-d

[Excerpt] Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo has announced the establishment of diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia, which he described as "one of the most important countries of the Arab world." Lloreda added: "Our presence in the Nonaligned Group has permitted us to expand our political and diplomatic relations with a large number of peoples with whom we had no contact in the past. Specifically, Colombia has expanded its diplomatic capacity with the creation of a resident embassy in Algeria, an Arab African country, as well as in Indonesia, a key country in Southeast Asia."

ELN ATTACKS ORGANIZATIONS LINKED TO U.S.

PA012002 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1849 1 Jul 83

[Text] Bogota, 1 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- A pro-Cuban guerrilla group today claimed credit for three dynamite attacks staged yesterday against entities linked with the United States in the city of Bucaramanga, in the northeastern region of Colombia, according to flyers sent to the press.

The explosions in the past few days in Bucaramanga caused material damage but no victims at the Colombo-American Cultural Institute, the International Bank of Colombia, affiliated with Citibank, and the Mormon Church.

According to the flyers, the self-styled National Liberation Army (ELN), created in the wake of the Cuban revolutionary triumph over dictator Fulgencio Baptista, claimed credit for the attacks. In the flyers the ELN states that the explosions were set off "with the purpose of supporting the heroic struggle of our Central American brothers against Yankee imperialism."

The authorities have not reported any arrests in connection with the attacks.

INVESTIGATIVE POLICE DETAIN TWO DOCTORS

PY020243 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 26 Jun 83 p 19

[Text] Sources close to the Human Rights Commission and to the school of medicine have told HOY that Jorge Alvarenga and Carlos Cuevas, resident doctors at the clinical hospital, are being held by the investigative police.

These two doctors, recently graduated from the same university of medicine, were detained on Wednesday night near the engineering school, according to the same sources. A prohibited panel "on union and repression" was to be held that evening at the engineering school. Very little is known about the detention of these two doctors either in the student sector or among the resident doctors of the clinical hospital. Inquiries by the committee of churches were also unsuccessful since they did not turn up any details on the detention of Alvarenga and Cuevas.

LAW 209 DETAINEE EXPELLED TO ARGENTINA

PY020251 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 28 Jun 83 p 17

[Excerpt] Eustacio Rodriguez (37 years old), who has served a 3-year sentence at Tacumbu prison for an alleged violation of law 209 on "defense of public peace and freedom of persons," has been expelled by the authorities to Clorinda (Argentina).

BRIEFS

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES -- The international mcnetary reserves of the Paraguayan Central Bank increased slightly from $656 million in March 1983 to $667.6 million in April 1983. This represented an increase of 1.77 percent. International reserves in dollars increased to 7 percent: from $426.61 million in January to $456.53 million in April. In April, international reserves in dollars was 68.37 percent of the total, which also includes convertible currency, gold, IMF member quotas, foreign investments, and ALADI account. [Summary] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 28 Jun 83 p 11 PY]

SALARY INCREASE, FARE HIKES -- The National Council for Economic Coordination has approved a salary increase of 10 percent over the minimum wage and a bus fare hike from 35 to 45 guaranies. [Summary] [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 29 Jun 83 p 12 PY]

INTERIOR MINISTER ASKS FOR ANTITERRORIST COOPERATION

PY011820 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2004 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Lima, 30 Jun (EFE) -- Peruvian Interior Minister Luis Percovich stated today that it is up to all citizens to play "a key role" in the struggle against the Maoist terrorist organization Shining Path.

During a press interview, the minister stressed that "the Peruvian citizenry should cooperate in fighting terrorism, and any report on that subject will be handled with discretion. It is not necessary for the informer to identify himself."

The minister said that all the information that is furnished to the intelligence agencies assists in "backing up democracy and defending the values of the country."

Percovich added that Shining Path, "by means of the frequent attacks" that it is making in Lima, seeks "to show off," but he insisted that the terrorist organization "is now retreating to its original operations center" in the Peruvian central mountain range.

About the terrorist outbreaks in different areas of the country, Percovich said that the necessary steps have been taken to prevent subversion from spreading.

The Peruvian authorities still oppose the recent proposal made by Attorney General Miguel Cavero to hold talks with the Shing Path members to end the "bloodbath" that troubles Peru.

In this regard, Peruvian Cardinal Juan Landazuri said that "it seems impossible for a dialogue with Shining Path to materialize."

In turn, General Carlos Briceno, chairman of the Peruvian Armed Forces Joint Command, said that terrorism "will be quenched" in Peru and that the armed forces are enforcing what is established by the constitution "without indulging in outrages. We only seek to quench sedition," he added.

ARRESTED DANES LINKED TO SHINING PATH

PA032337 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] In Lima the Peruvian Investigative Police have arrested two Danes, accusing them of having ties with the armed group Shining Path. They are (Viveca Turcson) and (Peterson Binarwa), who entered Peru 4 days ago with tourist visas. It has been said that they toured several Peruvian departments, where they established contact with the leaders of Shining Path columns.

Other dispatches say that Peruvian newsman Lucio Agustin de los Rios has charged that he was hooded, gagged, and tied to a chair during the 5 days he was held by police in the Los Cabitos garrison in Ayachucho. De los Rios, a correspondent for the magazines XX and FORO CINCO, said that he was subjected to physical and psychological torture and that he shared a cell with 17 other persons, including professionals, peasants, and one child. De los Rios has been released, but the military authorities have still not explained the reason for his arrest.

Meanwhile, the co-ruling Popular Christian Party [PPC] has released a communique in which it criticizes the political and economic policies of the Peruvian Government and denounces the corruption that has undermined the country's social structure. The document, drafted by the Technical Commission on Economic Affairs, is being analyzed at the PPC's 10th national plenum, which began in Lima on Friday. PPC leaders have openly criticized the Peruvian Government and have asked for an end to the party's 3-year-old collaboration with the Popular Action Party.

HAVANA REPORTS SHINING PATH CLASH, KIDNAPPINGS

PA011956 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Two Sinchis members have been injured during a clash between a detachment of this Peruvian special police force and a Shining Path armed group in Bischungo District of Cangallo Province, Ayacucho Department.

It was also reported that hooded individuals kidnapped Walter Billar, the second deputy trial judge of Huanta; Notary Public Antonio (Yun Cacayo); and businessman Abelio Cardenas.

The newspaper CORREO reports that newsman Lucho de los Rios, who was kidnapped on Sunday by an armed group, is currently under arrest at the Los Pavitos police headquarters in Ayacucho, together with 14 other people.

NEWSMEN ATTACKED FOR DRUG INVESTIGATIONS

PA040215 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] A dynamite attack has destroyed the automobile of a newsmen who was waging a campaign against drug trafficking in the city of Tarapoto, in the northern Amazon region of Peru. The blast went off in front of the home of newsman Edgar Puertocarrero, correspondent of the Peruvian newspaper LA REPUBLICA and the BBC of London. Puertocarrero had received threats against his life.

Earlier Carlos Vegue, director of the weekly SELVA, was beaten up, and an attempt was made to set fire to the house of Manuel Arevalo, correspondent of the opposition newspaper EL DIARIO. These two newsmen are also waging a campaign against drug trafficking.

BRIEFS

NEW CIVIL GUARD OFFICIALS -- Lieutenant General Jorge Monge Llanos has been appointed inspector general of the Civil Guard and General Ricardo Rojas Zuzunaga as chief of the Second Civil Guard Region. [Summary] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 25 Jun 83 p A4 PY]

CUBA'S BRAVO SAYS BILATERAL RELATIONS IMPROVING

PA012313 Paris AFP in Spanish 0349 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Caracas, 30 Jun (AFP) -- The relations between Venezuela and Cuba have been gradually improving, Flavio Bravo, president of the Cuban National Assembly of the People's Government, said in Caracas today.

"We have the hope and desire that these relations will improve even more," said Bravo after a 1-hour meeting with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins. Bravo said that he discussed the Latin American situation and the Congress on Latin American thought now being held in Caracas within the framework of the bicentennial of Liberator Simon Bolivar's birth.

"We renewed an encounter that we began when he assumed the position (of command in 1979), when I had the honor of representing my country on that occasion," Bravo recalled.

Regarding the blowing up of a Cuban plane over Barbados in which 73 persons died, in which a military court initially acquitted the three principal suspects and placed Cuban-Venezuelan relations on the brink of being suspended, Bravo said that now "this is in fact not a problem disrupting our relations."

"There are in fact other problems that can be resolved through dialogue and negotiations," he added.

When he was asked what would happen if the three suspects in the bombing were acquitted a second time, Bravo replied: "I cannot speculate on this. Besides, the decision of a court is one thing and the attitude of a government is another."

After the first acquittal Venezuela alleged that its system clearly established the separation of the branches of government and that in this case the judicial branch would act with complete independence.

Bravo said today that he now clearly understands this difference and that there were moments when this was not very clear "because the (trial) process was, in my opinion, somewhat confusing and there was much pressure."

"This is what caused the confusion," he said in conclusion.

FINANCE MINISTER PRESENTS BUDGET TO CONGRESS

FL011205 Bridgetown CANA in English 1109 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Caracas, July 1, CANA-REUTER -- Venezuela's Finance Minister Arturo Sosa yesterday presented a conservative 18 billion dollar budget to congress which he said reflects the difficult economic situation presently faced by the country.

"Venezuela is going through a process of adapting to a level of economic activity considerably below that of previous years, and the government has been forced to introduce exchange controls after 20 years of free convertibility of the bolivar," Sosa said.

He told congress his main priority is to restore balance of payments equilibrium, following last year's 2.2 billion dollar deficit on current account, employing import curbs and renegotiating 65 per cent of the country's 25 billion dollar foreign debt.

Earlier this year, Sosa approached the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a 2.8 billion dollar drawing this year, and began negotiations with creditor banks to reschedule 16.3 billion dollars of debt maturing in 1983 and 1984.

Sosa said he expects to meet today in Caracas with Francis Mason of Chase Manhattan, chairman of an advisory committee of 13 banks, to fix a programme for rescheduling talks which he hoped to conclude by end September.

Venezuela will begin today preliminary discussions with IMF representatives ahead of a visit by an IMF mission to Caracas on July 10. The mission will consider Sosa's request for a 1.1 billion dollar credit from the fund's Compensatory Financing Facility, CFF.

Sosa maintained that Venezuela's economic situation was not as severe as Brazil's or Mexico's. He said Venezuela had foreign reserves totalling 10 billion dollars.

Venezuela's economic recovery plan has met mixed reaction from the banks, and there have been differences between the two sides on the level of economic conditions the government should accept from the IMF. The fund is seeking an end to import and price controls and a full devaluation of the bolivar, as well as budget cuts.

The budget submitted by Sosa was little changed on this year's 17.9 billion dollars. Sosa said the 1984 budget is based on average oil exports of 1.475 million barrels per day, similar to this year's projected 1.45 million and an average export price slightly above this year's 25.17 dollars per barrel.

Oil income makes up 50 per cent of the 1984 budget, one of the lowest levels in recent years.

NEW NATIONAL DEFENSE MINISTER SWORN IN

PA020413 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0332 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Caracas, 1 Jul (EFE) -- Major General Humberto Enrique Alcalde Alvarez, new Venezuelan defense minister, today reiterated the Venezuelan armed forces respect for the constitution.

The new defense minister made the statement in assuming his post during a solemn ceremony in the presence of the chief of state, Luis Herrera Campins, and other ranking Venezuelan civilian and military authorities.

The new minister also reaffirmed the Army's firm determination to "guarantee, once again, the free results" of the December presidential elections.

Speaking at the ceremony, President Herrera Campins pointed out to the members of the armed forces that the times of "ease and waste" are over in Venezuela. "Now, "he noted, "it is not only necessary to live honestly as demanded by our moral existence, but also in austerity, making work and savings the pillars of our national greatness."

DE LA MADRID, REAGAN TO MEET IN LA PAZ 14 AUG

FL012145 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2056 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- The presidents of Mexico and the United States, Miguel de la Madrid and Ronald Reagan, will meet on 14 August of this year in La Paz, South Baja California, the Mexican Secretariat of Foreign Relations has announced.

Last month it was announced that the two presidents would meet in Mexico this year but neither the date nor the exact site had been determined. The Secretariat stated that this would be their second meeting. The first took place on 11 October 1982 when De la Madrid was president-elect.

PPS, PSUM, PST CRITICIZE U.S. AMBASSADOR GAVIN

PA030216 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 27 Jun 83 p 3

[By Angel Aguilar Perez]

[Text] "That undesirable gringo must be stopped in his tracks," Jorge Cruickshank Garcia, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Popular Socialist Party [PPS] said when commenting on the tour of John Gavin, U.S. ambassador to Mexico. He added that Gavin "is insolently promoting an improper policy against the national interests," and he pointed out the need for top Mexican Government officials to take action.

On this last statement, Cruickshank was backed by Sabino Hernandez Tellez and Jesus Ortega Martinez of the PSUM [Socialist Party of Mexico] and the PST [Socialist Workers Party], respectively. They said the Mexican Government should keep a close watch over Ambassador Gavin's activities to prevent him from getting involved in matters that pertain only to Mexicans.

Cruickshank demanded that Gavin be declared persona non grata and expelled from the country. In this regard, Sadino Hernandez Tellez, member of the PSUM Political Commission, said there are sufficient reasons to declare John Gavin persona non grata in Mexico.

The PPS leader also pointed out that it has been clearly proven that the U.S. ambassador "is an individual who is assuming roles that do not correspond to him, thus violating the national laws. We do not need proconsuls. We are an independent country."

Jorge Cruickshank said that the Mexican Government should not allow Ambassador Gavin's interventionist attitudes, because it is clear that he promotes, sponsors, and supports all the forces opposed to the revolutionary, democratic, and progressive lines in the country, as well as those opposed to the desire that Mexico remain an independent nation.

According to the ranking Socialist leader, the proselytism that Gavin is practicing tends to strengthen conspiratorial actions against Mexico with the aid of the rightwing and the large reactionary middle class, along with other sectors that try to appear as revolutionary forces.

Cruickshank said that the CIA -- U.S. Central Intelligence Agency -- is openly intervening in Mexico, and that he has no doubt that this U.S. organization is behind the separatist movement in Chiapas. He said that Ambassador John Cavin is the CIA's political chief in Mexico.

Espionage for the Embassy: PSUM

Meanwhile, Sabino Hernandez Tellez, PSUM leader, said that this political organization has always maintained that the U.S. ambassadors to Mexico carry out activities outside of their formal diplomatic mission, "a task of promoting all that which can yield important political and economic benefits."

He emphasized that one of the U.S. Embassy's many missions in Mexico is to carry out constant "espionage," and another is to serve as a link with the Mexican reactionary forces in order to achieve an opinion favorable to its interests.

He pointed out that this is the role that Gavin is playing, but said that what is most surprising is that "the Mexican authorities have not put a stop to that activity."

"Just as the authorities watch other embassies closely, they should keep a very special watch over the activities of the United States, which has done Mexico so much harm from a historical standpoint."

The Northeast, a Reactionary Enclave: PST

Jesus Ortega Martinez, member of the Executive Commission of the PST Central Committee, said that the U.S. ambassador's actions are logical in the sense that one of the most reactionary enclaves in the country is located in that region, mainly large landowners in Sinaloa and Sonora.

He did not dismiss the possibility that Gavin is promoting the most reactionary Mexican rightwing propaganda in an effort to undermine the economic reorganization plan that the president has proposed.

Ortega Martinez said there are signs that the recalcitrant rightwing is attempting to promote a political crisis simultaneously with the economic crisis in the hope of seizing power, a situation that would be harmful to the many interests of the working and peasant classes in the country.

PRESIDENT, SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL LEADERS MEET

PA021931 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 16 Jun 83 p 4

[Text] Yesterday President Miguel de la Madrid met officially with Guillermo Ungo, leader of the Salvadoran FDR; Francisco Pena Gomez, leader of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD); Carlos Andres Perez, former Venezuelan president; Michael Manley, former Jamaican prime minister; and Anselmo Sule, of Chile. All are vice presidents of the Socialist International for Latin America.

De la Madrid had breakfast with the Latin American leaders and spoke with them about the Central American situation "and other regional topics," the Mexican presidency bulletin stated.

Ungo leads a broad front that includes the primary Salvadoran political forces involved in the struggle against the Alvaro Magana government, with which Mexico maintains relations.

The approximately 1-hour meeting was also attended by Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda. After the breakfast, the Socialist International leaders met with Interior Secretary Manuel Barlett Diaz. Interviewed in offices on Bucareli Street, Carlos Andres Perez, who is also the leader of

Democratic Action (AD), said that as long as hunger and poverty exist in Latin America there will be no political stability. This incudes Mexico, he said. He also rejected the "simplistic" view that the White House officials hold on this subject.

He said that "Central America is currently experiencing a state of war that is on the verge of being regionalized. If we are unable to stop it and to open the door to peace, it would be truly catastrophic for Latin America and, I would dare say, for the world. This is what we must stop."

Questioned about reports in the United States on how the Central American situation will affect Mexico and about Reagan's view of the "fourth border," Perez said: "We are not anti-United States; however, we are not influenced by a foolish strategy of fools, nor do we accept pressure or blocs in the region." Therefore, I don't think Mexico is threatened, as the United States says. The simplism of that position only makes the problem worse."

He added that in Latin America generally the problem is not communism but exploitation, hunger, and poverty suffered by millions of people, which is what "we must combat to achieve stability in Mexico, Central America, and Latin America."

He then referred to the Mexicans' "stoicism" in facing the crisis, and indicated that Mexico "has maintained its moral authority in the international arena because of its constant struggle for peace."

Socialist International Declaration

PA291830 Mexico City El DIA in Spanish 17 Jun 83 p 17

[Socialist International declaration dated 15 June; EL DIA subheads]

[Text] The Latin American and Caribbean vice presidents of the Socialist International met on 14-15 June in Mexico City to analyze the problems that prevail in the region and how to carry out the agreements recently adopted in this regard at the Socialist International's 16th Congress, and to establish contact with PRI leaders.

The vice presidents were welcomed with deference and cordiality, which they are deeply grateful for, by President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, Foreign Relations Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, Government Secretary Manuel Bartlet Diaz, and PRI President Adolfo Lugo Verduzco.

Acknowledgement to Coppal

We must express our acknowledgement for the outstanding work towards political relations in the region which has been carried out by the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties, COPPAL. We intent to meet with this organization in the near future to appraise its past actions and to project its future based on the latest political conditions in Latin America.

The preservation of peace in the region and the development and full enforcement of democracy demand that we strictly observe the principles of the self-determination of peoples, non-intervention and the peaceful solution of controversies. These principles represent the essential basis to achieve an independent, autonomous, and harmonious development that guarantees an effective political, economic, and social democracy.

Hegemonic interests that interfere with our countries' affairs oppose these objectives, creating armed conflicts that endanger our regional peace.

Support to Contadora Group

For this reason, we grant our determined support to the Contadora Group, which seeks through dialogue and negotiation to reduce tension within established international practice and to establish the basis for a permanent climate of peaceful coexistence and mutual respect among the Central American states. We agree with the Contadora Group viewpoint that it is inappropriate to include these conflicts in the East-West confrontation and that external factors which tend to worsen the situation, mainly the socio-economic causes of conflict, need to be eliminated.

We warn that one of the greatest obstacles to the Contadora Group negotiations is the absence of political will observed in some of the parties involved in the conflict.

The Contadora Group interprets the general feeling of democratic parties in Latin America and the Caribbean. Therefore, we commit ourselves to develop an effective drive, within our respective parties, in support of the group's initiatives toward detente. We reject any parallel action aimed at bringing about formulas that would change the path set forth by the group. We consider as contrary to these peace efforts the attacks on Nicaragua that mercenary forces are carrying out from Honduras, with the obvious support of the Honduran Government, which is subject to the most insolent military pressure, with the CIA's open participation.

At the same time, we are confident that the approval of a law on political parties, an electoral law, and a law to regulate and guarantee freedom of expression in Nicaragua -- formally announced by the Sandinist government for this year -- will open the path to an electoral process in compliance with the revolution's original plans. This would clarify confusion and eliminate the pretext that enemies of our people's democratic progress have used in defending shameful interests to justify the affacks on Nicaragua, which are also supported abroad by a publicity campaign and by hostile attitudes, actions, and harassment against the Sandinist revolution.

Truce in El Salvador

Regarding El Salvador, we advocate the suspension of all types of military aid and the opening of a serious and sincere dialogue that could lead to a truce in the armed conflict. The truce would take place during a process of negotiations that would guarantee the participation of all parties to the conflict under conditions that would permit a genuine understanding for peace and the implementation of a democratic process in which there is no advantage or arrogance.

Along the same lines, we protest the installation of U.S. military bases or training centers in Honduras since we consider them contrary to the Contadora spirit and contrary to the indispensable and necessary conditions for peace in the region. These are warmongering initiatives, frankly stimulating the arms race, and a sure threat of open war which could spread to the entire Central American isthmus with very serious and unpredictable consequences.

This attitude grotesquely contradicts statements and offers made to the Contadora Group, especially those of Richard Stone, the U.S. President's special envoy, who offered to collaborate in dialogue and negotations, bringing hope and expectation to Latin American public opinion.

We also feel that to call elections without a previous consensus of opinion that can really open the way to a process of normalizing the country's institutional and democratic life would counter any serious effort to achieve dialogue, because under the current circumstances there are no objective conditions for ensuring the freedom to vote and participation by all political forces, which is currently curtailed by repression and terror.

New International Economic Order

As for the economic crisis affecting the region -- the result of the international recession, the region's large foreign debt, the protectionist policy implemented by the industrial countries, low prices for basic products, the rigidity and injustice of the international monetary system, the deteriotation in terms of exchange, and the current world economic structure -- let us reiterate our determination to continue our struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order and to support the Socialist International Economic Committee, which is presided over by Michael Manley whose mission is to link the Nonaligned Countries Movement with the Group of 77 in that common task.

In this context, it was pointed out that this grave crisis particularly affects the Caribbean nations. We also agree that the so-called Initiative for the Caribbean Basin (ICC) does not solve that subregion's problems, which is why we deplore the fact that discrimination and militarism characterize the U.S. policy for the Caribbean as reflected in the ICC.

Finally, with regard to Chile, we express our commitment to the democratic forces that are struggling against the Pinochet dictatorship and that are gaining more ground every day, as was demonstrated during the recent national protest, a mass action in which all opposition forces participated as one. In this respect, we granted our support to the proposal submitted by Anselmo Sule on behalf of his party seeking a consensus among political parties, social groups and mass organizations without exception, the goal of which would be to restore sovereignty to the people.

FOREIGN SECRETARY MEETS WITH ENVOYS TO EUROPE

PA011933 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 25 Jun 83 pp 5-a, 21-a

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has announced that Foreign Relations Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda began a working meeting with the Mexican ambassadors to East and West European governments yesterday in London for the purpose of analyzing the European countries' political and economic situation and to evaluate the state of our relations with them.

This is the first of a series of consultation and coordination meetings, arranged geographically, that the foreign relations secretary will hold with the heads of Mexican missions abroad to coordinate the country's international actions in line with the government's diplomatic and negotiating capabilities.

Sepulveda pointed out the need for these actions to be guided by the traditional principles of our foreign policy, and at the same time for them to open new possibilities of cooperation in all areas. The meeting will last 3 days.

The following ambassadors to Western Europe participated in the meeting that began yesterday: Cesar Sepulveda Gutierrez from the FRG, Roberto de Rosenzweig Diaz from Austria, Antonio Gonzalez de Leon from Belgium, Ricardo Galan Mendez from Denmark, Rodolfo Gonzalez Guevara from Spain, Rodolfo Navarrete Tejero from Finland, Jorge Castaneda from France, Francisco Cuevas Cancino from the UK, Manuel Cabrera Macia from Greece, Luis Weckmann Munoz from Italy, Roberto Casellas Leal from the Netherlands, Henrique Gonzalez Casanova from Portugal, Andrea Rozenthal Gutman from Sweden, Agustin Barrios Gomez from Switzerland, and Nicolas Escalante, charge d'affaires in Norway.

For Eastern Europe: Rogelio Martinez Aguilar from the GDR, Carlos Lagunas Zavala from Bulgaria, Sergio Pitol Demenegui from Czechoslovakia, Alfonso Herrera Salcedo from Hungary, Carlos Gonzalez Parrodi from Poland, Luis Wybo Alfaro from Romania, Horacio Flores de la Pena from the USSR, and Francisco Lopez Camara from Yugoslavia.

Returns Home

PA021826 Paris AFP in Spanish 1511 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Jul (AFP) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda said last night on his return to Mexico that the EEC countries support the Contadora Group's efforts to find peace in Central America. The Contadora Group is made up of Colombia, Panama, Mexico, and Venezuela.

Secretary Sepulveda, who arrived from Stockholm after a tour of the United States and Europe, refused to say anything further on the subject, stressing that first he had to report to President Miguel de la Madrid on the results of his trip.

At the Mexico City airport, Sepulveda said he was "satisfied" with the results of his visit to New York and London, where he met with the Mexican ambassadors in Europe to outline Mexico's foreign policy.

The Mexican foreign secretary visited both London and Stockholm, where he met members of those countries' governments to explain Mexico's social, economic, and political situation.

PAREDES RETURNS FROM VISIT TO COSTA RICA

PA021654 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Panama City -- General Ruben Dario Paredes arrived at the Panamanian Air Force terminal at 1745 this afternoon. He was received by Colonel Manuel Antonio Noriega, chief of the General Staff, and by Lieutenant Colonels Bernardo Barrera, Angel Mina Justiniani, Julian Melo and Elias Castillo. The film shows how Gen Paredes and the party that accompanied him on his 48-hour trip to Costa Rica were greeted upon their arrival.

Gen Paredes made a statement for TVN-Channel 2 on the Contadora Group and the role that the peace force that he has suggested should play.

[Begin recording] [Paredes] The Contadora Group has not been affected at all. On the contrary, it was recognized that it is doing very honorable work that contributes greatly to peace in the area. However, we did say that this group needs support, both from the countries that are involved and those that are not, so that its intentions can be fulfilled. In Costa Rica I mentioned a multinational peace force. In my view -- as this is my own initiative -- its function would be to intervene in that country, with the approval of all of its citizens, not with rifles but to reconstruct everything that has been destroyed by violence. Someone must make peace there. Someone must guarantee a cease-fire while political agreements or negotiations are coordinated, agreed upon, or conducted. These, in turn, would be supervised and endorsed by the Contadora Group.

[Unidentified reporter] You made that statement in Costa Rica as a citizen. Does it contadict your view as commander of the National Guard?

[Paredes] The statement was made as a commander, as a citizen, as a Panamanian, as a parent, as a grandfather, and as a guy who wants you to live peacefully here in your own country, who wants you to marry and to have children, and who does not want any foreign force to invade our democratic system, as is being done. That is how the statement was made.

[Unidentified reporter] Would you like to give us some scoop about your visit or something else you may have discussed in Costa Rica?

[Paredes] No, I would only add that the president [9-second break in transmission] long 3-hour tour on the roads of the interior. This man is loved and he is trying hard to either crush or fight the needs [transmission ceases]. [end recording]

LA PRENSA CRITICIZES 'UNWISE STATEMENTS'

PA041600 Panama City LA PRENSA In Spanish 4 Jul 83 p 1

["As of Today" column]

[Text] Although we have referred to this subject before, it is worthwhile to reaffirm our position in view of the commotion created by the unwise statements made by General Paredes in Costa Rica. It is time for us to come to terms with the true significance of our country and to adopt a foreign policy that reflects these facts. Megalomaniacs of the past, who, affected by their disease, dragged us into the arena where the two big powers wage their battle to the death, damaged our country in a way that is very difficult to repair, particularly because they demonstrated, by their actions and statements, a complete lack of understanding of the nature of the conflicting forces. Panama is a small country with neither the military nor political ability to play a decisive role in the conflicts that are tearing the region apart. Commonsense requires that we stay out of these conflicts and resist all temptations that would lead us into quicksand. Not long ago we asked all of the world's nations to sign a treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of the canal. It would be neither proper nor responsible for us to be the first to violate this treaty simply so that we can voice threats based on a military might that we are nowhere near possessing.

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUA PROPOSES BARTER TO PAY FOR ELECTRICITY

PA292219 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1836 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] San Jose, 28 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Government has suggested to the Central Bank of Costa Rica that it could pay its bill for the electricity that it receives from the Costa Rican hydroelectrical system with bunker, it was learned here today.

The offer was made in Managua to Central Bank President Carlos Manuel Castillo, during negotiations he conducted last weekend in search of a formula that would allow Costa Rica to recover over $100 million in debts undertaken by the Nicaraguan Government and businessmen.

Should the barter system proposed be accepted, Nicaragua would continue to pay its electricity bill with bunker. The rest of the debt would be readjusted in accordance with formulas that, according to the bank's spokesmen, have been accepted in principle by both sides.

PANAMA'S PAREDES OFFERS 'UNCONDITIONAL HELP'

PA010232 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Panamanian General Ruben Dario Paredes arrived at the Juan Santamaria Airport at 1700. He arrived on a private plane called the "Omar Torrijos."

Paredes arrived in Costa Rica in response to an invitation from President Luis Alberto Monge. Tomorrow, Paredes and Monge will visit the community of Batan in Limon Province where a 40-unit housing project for poor families will be dedicated. The houses were built with funds donated by the Mixed Institute for Social Aid, IMAS, and with the labor of those who will benefit from the program.

General Paredes offered unconditional help to Costa Rica. He respectfully said that the Costa Rican-Panamanian border is not at Paso Canoa, but at Penas Blancas. He added: Therefore, we will defend this country from any attack from a neighboring country.

The Panamanian general said that his country will support Costa Rica in any difficult situation that may arise because Panama and Costa Rica are sister nations that know how to live in mutual respect.

He added that Cuba and Nicaragua are trying to foment discord in the area, but that countries affected must defend themselves to safeguard their sovereignty and struggle for democratic institutions.

He added that, if necessary, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, and Panama should unite and conform a bloc to defend themselves from Nicaragua and Cuba.

Paredes said: that he did not resign his post as commander in chief of the Panama National Guard, but that it is time for him to retire. He did not deny his aspirations to become the official presidential candidate for the elections to be held in Panama by mid-1984. The Panamanian military leader has the support of ample popular and government sectors, which makes him the possible successor to Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella.

More on Paredes' Statements

PA011732 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1616 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] San Jose, 1 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- General Ruben Dario Paredes, commander of the Panamanian National Guard, who is on a 2-day visit to Costa Rica, proposed providing a "peace force" to the "Contadora Group" and threatened to break relations with Cuba and Nicaragua. The military officer is the special guest of Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, to whom he offered "all the necessary support in the event of a foreign aggression," a gesture that Monge termed "generous and courageous."

"There are countries," the general said, "that export blood, that export violence and dramatics, and which do not deserve to have relations with Panama."

At the same ceremony he noted that if Nicaragua and Cuba do not act with moderation, "we will have to speak to them seriously; and if they do not change their attitude, then Panama will have to break relations with them."

Then, explaining the reasons for expressing solidarity with Costa Rica, he said that "with all due respect for the Costa Ricans, the Panamanians consider that the current situation has extended Panama's borders up to the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan borderline."

General Ruben Dario Paredes referred with optimism to the task of the "Contadora Group" of which Panama is a member together with Venezuela, Colombia, and Mexico. However, he indicated that "Contadora" lacks something to be able to lend more effectiveness to its actions.

According to General Paredes, the group lacks a multinational force "of peace" "that will make duly authorized incursions into the countries in conflict to fulfill humanitarian missions and reconstruction work with machinery, vaccinations, and tractors, but not arms."

In this manner, he added, the parties in conflict would be allowed time to sit down and hold dialogues in search of solutions to their topics of disagreement.

The Panamanian military leader will accompany President Monge during today's inauguration of a popular housing project in the Atlantic region of the country.

Monge availed himself of the opportunity to stress that "Panama and Costa Rica are two democracies that for several decades have learned to resolve their differences through the path of dialogue."

PRESIDENT MONGE ON PAREDES' VISIT, STATEMENT

PA021458 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Interview granted by Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge to newsman Julio Miller in Costa Rica, no date given -- recorded]

[Text] [Miller] Mr President, General Paredes is visiting Costa Rica. The tour has not yet been defined. In your view, what has been the purpose of General Paredes' visit?

[Monge] General Paredes, the National Guard, and the Panamanian Government have expressed their solidarity with and have been understanding toward our country. The Panamanian National Guard has even received members of our Civil Guard for training in Panama and they have sent their instructors here to train various groups. It was necessary to express our gratitude to General Paredes clearly. We have taken advantage of a civic event -- the dedication of a housing development for people with very low incomes in Batan, a province on the Atlantic -- to extend an invitation to him. This was approved by both the presidency of the republic and the government. In this way, we want to express our recognition to General Paredes. As I have just told another Panamanian news medium, we would also like, in this way, to seal the long, strong, and fraternal friendship that exists between Panama and Costa Rica.

[Miller] President Monge, upon arriving to Costa Rica a while ago, General Paredes said that any aggression against Costa Rica would be aggression against Panama and that Panama would take Costa Rica's side. The Socialist International, of which you are a member, shares a large part of the responsibility in the Central American crisis. How should we view General Paredes' statement, the Socialist International Central American crisis? [Question as heard]

[Monge] I must express my gratitude for such a categorical generous, and brave assertion on the part of General Paredes. Our people are also grateful. As for the background and the somewhat rocky timetable of the Central American crisis, I can only refer to Costa Rica's position. I would not like to pass judgment -- especially not at this time -- on the conduct of other governments and other countries in connection with the Central American crisis.

[Miller] Mr President, General Paredes also said that if the Central American crisis grows worse, there might even be a diplomatic break with those countries that are sponsoring that crisis, Nicaragua and Cuba among them. What is your view on this?

[Monge] That decision must be made by each country. At this point I would not like to predict anything with regard to Costa Rica.

[Miller] One last question. What do you expect from General Paredes' visit to Costa Rica?

[Monge] The confirmation and reaffirmation of our two countries very cordial and fraternal ties. We would also like to honor, once again, the revitalizing and edifying example of two nations that, for the last 60 days, have solved all of their problems through dialogue.

Further Monge Comments

PA021523 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Referring to the visit by General Ruben Dario Paredes, head of the Panamanian Armed Forces, President Luis Alberto Monge said that this shows and confirms an example that should fill us with pride. President Monge said: Panama and Costa Rica are showing the world how two neighboring countries with a common border, sharing common ideals of justice and freedom can live in peace. He said that Costa Rica and Panama have maintained peaceful relations for more than 60 years, while violence and war threatens other sister nations. Monge said: The Panamanian and Costa Rican peoples will proudly continue to deepen this policy of friendship, brotherhood, and cordiality. We only hope that God will guide the leaders of other peoples to imitate our two countries. We hope that in this way, they will obtain the peace that is desired and deserved by people who are now suffering war and political strife.

Monge added: We know that we are in difficult times and that the country's impoverishment has caused suffering, but we know we will come out of this time of adversity by strengthening peace and freedom.

Monge said that other countries' meddling is unacceptable. We cannot permit other countries to interfere in our domestic affairs, for if we respect the principles of nonintervention and self-determination, other countries should also respect us. In this way, the president referred to the remarks by Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, who asked Cuba and Nicaragua to end their aggressive policy against the Central American countries. President Monge said: Like General Paredes, we think that meddling by other countries, as has been taking place, is unacceptable, because other countries must also respect those principles.

President Monge stated: We will not stop our efforts until the international community gives us minimal guarantees that our territory will not be used by the factions that are struggling in Nicaragua. Although the president did not clearly state it, he was referring to the request that the Contadora Group send a peace force to the Nicaraguan border. The president believes that the only way to ensure that the groups fighting in Nicaragua will not use Costa Rica as a battlefield is to have a peace force. According to plans, the Contadora Group will meet in Panama in the third week of July to discuss the report presented by technicians on Costa Rica's request.

President Monge said that the government will establish a number of measures to control the entry and residence of foreigners in the country, but without destroying the principle of asylum. Monge said: We should protect one of the most glorious traditions the country has had since its independence. Therefore, measures will continue to be applied against foreigners. As for the presence of Nicaraguan dissident groups, Monge said that as long as they limit themselves to issuing ideological and political manifestos and communiques, they are acting within the guarantees established by the right of asylum; but the country will not permit military or armed organizations.

President Monge and General Paredes have analyzed the Central American political situation. The president noted that they spoke yesterday and today for several hours, adding that there are points of agreement and topics of common interest, naturally. Monge said goodbye to General Paredes, who left for Panama this afternoon from the Limon airport. Paredes paid a 24-hour visit to Costa Rica.

Speaking in Batan, Paredes said: We can guarantee that President Monge's government has not taken a minute's rest, but it cannot move forward without solidarity such as Panama has expressed toward this fraternal country.

GOVERNMENT, ROBELO DISCUSS BOMB EXPLOSION

PA011827 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] The National Security Council has announced that the government will be telling the international community, especially Latin America, about the death of a Nicaraguan and the serious wounding of another Nicaraguan when a bomb exploded in San Jose yesterday. Through this, the Monge administration will be telling the world about the abuse by some foreigners of the hospitality that Costa Rica gives them, Armando Arauz Aguilar, second vice president of Costa Rica, has said. Arauz described yesterday's incident as disrespect for the country because the victims of the explosion sought to resolve Nicaraguan problems in this country, which gave them peace and security.

Arauz Aguilar, who is coordinator of the National Security Council, said that most of the 250,000 foreigners who live in Costa Rica do not have documents, and their presence in the country should be checked. The official added that although many foreigners come to the country to invest and provide jobs for Costa Ricans, others carry out terrorist actions, smuggle and steal. The vice president said that the latter should be expelled from the country because they cannot live among us with such an incomprehensible and disrespectful attitude.

Officials of the Intelligence and Security Directorate [Direccion de Inteligencia y Seguridad -- DIS] said today that Francisco Martinez Leal is not the real name of the Nicaraguan who is being treated at the San Juan de Dios hospital as a result of the explosion in a San Jose parking lot. The official source said that his real name is Mario Gutierrez Serrano, born on 5 August 1957 in Altamira, Nicaragua. The real Francisco Martinez Leal was interviewed by DIS agents in Nicaragua, and he said that he had lost the documents in the possession of Gutierrez Serrano a year ago.

DIS experts are currently trying to determine whether the device that exploded yesterday was made by those who were carrying it or if it was bought already made. It was a direct fragmentation explosive that explodes upward at an approximate angle of 60 degrees. The reason why it accidentally went off was due to the failure of the electronic mechanism, and this could have been brought about by the interference of a two-meter band radio that could have accidentally activated it. A DIS agent said they are also investigating whether someone could have intentionally caused the interference.

The bomb that killed Rodrigo Cuadra (Clachari) and seriously wounded Mario Alberto Gutierrez Serrano had an effective radius of 100 meters. Its components included 1,500 pellets and a chemical element known as C-4, a DIS official said.

High-ranking leaders of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, were definitely going to be the targets of the explosive. Cuadra and Gutierrez supposedly were going to meet with some leaders of the anti-Sandinist group yesterday. A DIS spokesman said that Nicaraguans Cuadra and Gutierrez had previously been in Costa Rica, possibly planning actions against ARDE. The two formed part of a terrorist group that had the objective of eliminating the active opponents of the Nicaraguan Government. According to the information obtained by the DIS, with the accidental explosion it is possible that the rest of the terrorist group, all of them Nicaraguans, have fled in disarray. So far, four Nicaraguans are being held at the DIS installations, where they are being questioned. These four people could supply vital information to learn the full importance of the terrorist group to which Cuadra and Gutierrez belonged. Lieutenant Colonel (Carlos Monge), a high-ranking official of the DIS, said that the cooperation of citizens must be stressed, since they have provided information. The DIS is investigating unusual reports filed in various parts of San Jose before or after the explosion.

Alfonso Robelo Callejas said: I do not have exact knowledge, but I believe that Cuadra and Gutierrez might have been carrying out an attack on ARDE. We had received information that Rodrigo Cuadra wanted to infiltrate us, pretending to be a dissident while in truth being a member of the Nicaraguan state security, Robelo added. I never personally met Cuadra, but I did have this information, and I can state that he had an appointment at 0830 with Carlos [name indistinct] in the ARDE offices located on the old road to Escazu, the counterrevolutionary leader said.

Robelo said: We are always investigating the possibility of infiltration in the ARDE. The ARDE leader said that all political organizations try to prevent the infiltration of outsiders who would cause them harm from the inside. I have come to the OIJ [Judicial Investigation Agency] because I was asked to provide information that could help clarify this incident, Robelo said. He made his statement in the OIJ'S crime office, whose personnel have closely followed everything related to yesterday's explosion. Here are part of the remarks made by Robelo in a news conference this afternoon at the OIJ:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] perhaps the presence of people like you might endanger Costa Rican security?

[Robelo] I want to take advantage of your question to state the following. All the information that we have indicates that this was not a terrorist act but, on the contrary, it was an accident of some terrorists. In view of these circumstances, it is fortunate that the victims were the killers themselves and that Costa Rican citizens were not directly affected. I repeat, the two presumed Nicaraguan terrorists were the ones involved, and they have suffered the consequences.

You ask me whether I don't feel this is sad. Yes, I think it is sad that such an event has occurred. I don't want such things to happen. This is a country that deserves to maintain peace, tranquillity, stability, and democracy. Unfortunately, those of us who are exiled have to undertake the struggle from some country. Costa Rica has opened its doors for a political struggle with full freedom. We have freedom here to act politically. I would say that the Costa Rican brothers should reflect and think that this is a struggle that we are waging for us today but for you in the future. Perhaps we are waging a struggle in Nicaragua so that it hopefully will not have to be waged inside Costa Rica. [end recording]

RADIO MONUMENTAL TO BROADCAST ONLY NEWS

PA022141 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2347 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] San Jose, 1 July (ACAN-EFE) -- Effective today, 1 July, the Costa Rican radio station "Radio Monumental" will convert its programming totally to news.

Nora Ruiz de Angulo, the station director, told ACAN-EFE that the 24-hour news program "will constitute an extraordinary, permanent, flexible, and professional service."

"It is something already put into effect in other countries," she added. She voiced assurance that here, as in the United States and in other countries of South America, Europe, and the Caribbean, "the initiative of a station to offer exclusively news will be a welcome, effective, and real service."

HAVANA CITES MONGE'S STATEMENT ON PASTORA

FL291425 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge has stated that no member of Eden Pastora's counterrevolutionary group will be given political asylum in Costa Rica following the halt in activities decided by that organization.

President Monge said neutrality with respect to conflicts in neighboring countries must remain above all suspicion because of the possibility that those groups could seek official Costa Rican protection.

HAVANA REPORT ON SAN JOSE BOMB EXPLOSION

PA292023 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] A powerful dynamite charge today destroyed an automobile with Nicaraguan license plates. The car was parked in downtown San Jose, capital of Costa Rica. Rodrigo Cuadra, a Nicaraguan citizen who was in the vehicle was killed in the blast. Another person whose identity has not been made public yet was seriously wounded. The Costa Rican authorities are investigating the incident.

EL SALVADOR

PRESIDENT MAGANA GIVES STATE OF NATION SPEECH

PA011901 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1623 GMT 1 Jul 83

[State of the nation speech by Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana, delivered at the Blue Room of the Constituent Assembly in San Salvador -- live]

[Text] Mr President of the honorable Constituent Assembly, Mr President of the honorable Supreme Court of Justice, Messrs vice presidents of the republic, your excellencies Messrs ambassadors and honorable charges d'affaires accredited in the country, Messrs ministers and under secretaries of state, Messrs deputies of the honorable Constituent Assembly and magistrates of the honorable Supreme Court of Justice, honorable Messrs representatives of international organizations, Messrs members of the armed forces, ladies and gentlemen:

In order to fulfill the obligation of appearing before the legislative assembly to report on the executive branch's activities and on the country's general situation, I have come before the august representatives of the Salvadoran people to present my report and to reiterate my faith in democracy and in the government of national unity.

During an exceptional period, a detailed report on the government's activities is best suited for the heads of the state secretariats, and it is up to the president to present a general review of the country's situation. By reviewing the objectives of the government of national unity and the progress made in achieving them, we give a general overview of the year covered by this report, which constitues a frank, objective and honest outline of the government's program. Despite the skepticism, and to the surprise of many, 14 months after being implemented, it has fulfilled its historic responsibility thanks to the patriotic will of its members. Concerning the executive branch's activities, I must also indicate that despite the difficult economic situation, which causes financial limitations, we have been able to maintain efficiency levels in the public services and state investment programs, under adverse circumstances.

At the outset of my administration, I said that although in its short time few things could be done, great things could be initiated. Today I can say with satisfaction that we have begun great things; that what was begun has grown stronger and, in certain cases, has even been completed.

On 1 July 1982, my message set forth the desire that our government would be an expression of national unity. For this reason, we tried to reach a patriotic commitment marked by a unity of purpose to achieve common objectives. Those efforts culminated in the adoption of the basic platform of the Apaneca Pact on 3 August 1982, which is the program of the government of national unity and constitutes a commitment that has worked surprisingly well with regard to the essential aspects of its philosophy and contents.

My recent visit to Washington gave me an extraordinary opportunity to present to the U.S. people and to the world the government platform of a democracy that is currently struggling to consolidate the objectives to which I will now refer:

Messrs representatives: On 2 May 1982, I told you that I would devote each day of my mandate to the government's major goal: peace. And we have done it, because our efforts on behalf of human rights, economic recovery, the democratization process, the consolidation of the reform and, in short, all of the objectives sought by our government program lead us toward peace, which will result from the efforts made by all Salvadorans.

The Peace Commission has reiterated it invitation to all political sectors to participate in the next election. With the draft political constitution, you make it possible to have a pluralist government that will enable us to live in peace.

Concerning this important objective, I said in Washington: The government of national unity's peace program is mainly based on the electoral process. Through me, it reaffirms that the solution to the problem of violence must be essentially democratic. Within this context, the elections, with the participation of all Salvadorans without distinction, constitute the only efficient means of obtaining a definitive and permanent peace in order to establish a pluralist system that will strengthen democracy.

On that occasion I also indicated that since the very essence of democracy consists of the citizens' right to elect their leaders, conferring on them the representation of political power, to negotiate the distribution of that power would be to rob and betray the voters, something which my government could never do. This cannot be ignored because the people's will is a national patrimony that must be defended to the very last consequences. It is not only a matter of negotiating power, but of consciously opening the doors to chaos through an action marked by unjustified weakness. That is why we clearly said in Washington that any negotiation to distribute power would run contrary to the mandate of the voters, who were the large majority of the Salvadoran people. This is the only thing, definitely the only thing, that my government cannot do for peace.

As regards the democratization process, our firmest purpose is to enforce fully the Apaneca Pact commitments and to obtain the effective participation of all social sectors in the government activities. Democracy is being fully experienced in El Salvador. You, Messrs deputies, constitute the first legitimately elected state branch, from which other branches spring. The political forces that obtained the people's support on 28 March are represented in these branches.

On another occasion, we described our regime as a government that is reflective, open to progress, understanding, and an advocate of moderation in exercising power. I am very pleased to say that, amid the worst crisis of our history, we have put aside the policy of full power to the president and have rejected the cult of personality.

The characteristics of our government -- because they are new and we are not used to them -- result in confusion and perhaps even bewilderment for many who believe in democracy. This explains talks about a power vacuum, a power crisis, or a weak government.

Our nascent democracy, which is fully complying with the principle of the separation of branches and thus excludes the strongman idea, will always be better. It is all right that other latitudes associate this strongman idea with tropical regimes, but we must forget this idea forever.

It is not only a matter of personal pride, but our firm intention to eliminate the policy of full power to the president, and this has been the tone we've tried to give to our administration, which respects the spheres of action of the other branches. This can never be called a power vacuum or a weakness; it is simply a democracy.

In a democracy, a ruler must have an open disposition to leave it up to the people to decide, through the popular vote, the continuation of the democratic process in order to turn over power to the person chosen by them.

The continuation of our democratic process, through the next elections, is our historical commitment in order to reaffirm and consolidate the political system our people have chosen.

The president of the republic will have the privilege of abiding by the decision of this honorable assembly and the satisfaction of making free and honest elections a reality in order to take the greatest personal pride in turning over power to whoever succeeds me, thus carrying out my people's orders.

The upcoming elections, late this year, are another test for our people. I am sure that we will repeat the historic experience of 28 March. However, this responsibility also falls on the leaders of the political parties, who have the valuable chance of maintaining the honesty, serenity, and maturity our people deserve.

As to the subject of human rights, the Apaneca Pact we promised to respect them fully. This is a determination that basically stems from our moral convictions and the respect that we have for ourselves. We backed this intention with the installation of the Human Rights Commission on 2 December. This commission has promoted the promulgation of the amnesty law.

We are determined to reform our judicial system. For this reason, a commission made up of Salvadoran lawyers has concluded a report recommending guidelines for the reforms. In addition, the draft constitution establishes the independence of the judicial branch and the office of the attorney general, which will have authority and powers for a better public administration.

However, it must be recalled that one of our best achievements is that the judicial branch presently enjoys complete independence from executive branch pressures. The Salvadorans must know that their rights, currently under discussion, are in the hands of an independent judicial branch.

The economic problem is very important. It must be admitted that we cannot advance in our recovery without a climate of trust that permits a normal development of productive activities. Therefore, we've tried to provide security, and to incorporate managerial ability into the efforts of the public sector. This managerial ability is now an important facet of the committee for economic recovery.

It is also necessary for our economic recovery that we maintain tolerable inflation levels and a relatively stable currency. We have achieved this to a great extent thanks to our financial discipline, which we know very well has imposed sacrifices on us in an effort to promote the reactivation of the economy.

For this reason I have proposed bills on salary policy and tax increases. I am aware that there are opponents to these decisions, but I must meet my responsibilities by taking the necessary measures to strengthen our economic and financial situation. I am facing the opposition to these measures because I want the best for my country.

I am also facing this opposition because a calm and impartial judgement made afterward will show that there was a need for sacrifices to guarantee the best fruits of Salvadoran efforts in the future.

Despite the scarcity of foreign exchange and the destruction of our means of production and the public services infrastructure through the violence, we have maintained the level of economic activity since late 1982.

There are encouraging signs showing that the downward trend of our economy has reversed itself.

The importance of consolidating social reforms was stressed in the Apaneca Pact in order to achieve a level of economic and political participation from the various social sectors and a peaceful coexistence with less social tensions.

The honorable Constituent Assembly ratified the reforms at the beginning of its term in a clear demonstration of its intentions to seek solutions for our country's grave social problems.

The reforms must not only be evaluated in terms of economic efficiency, but also in terms of social participation which, by decreasing the seriousness of the conflict, prevent the tensions that are used to create the climate of violence.

In the international arena, our purpose has been to obtain greater respect for our rights in order to strengthen self-determination so as to exclude intervention in our domestic problems. Disinformation was placing both El Salvador and its government in the dock. Aware of this, we have been intent on a constant task of explaining our distorted national reality. The world's attention has been focused on El Salvador, but for some time now, our voice has begun being heard in the international arena. Gone are the days when some country dared say that subversion might be a representative political force.

Since the beginning, we have sought closer relations with our Central American brothers. Those objectives have materialized ~~in~~ the Central American Democratic Community, which links the countries committed to democratic processes, which in the meetings of the Contadora Group have presented their proposals within a regional context. It is important on this occasion to express our recognition of the repeated signs of solidarity that we have received from our neighbors.

Last Christmas I said that in the face of the crisis, destruction, and murder the Salvadoran people have turned their eyes to God, and that aware that efforts are being made to impose an atheistic philosphy on the battlefield that is the human soul, the Salvadorans have chosen God. Less than 3 months after making that statement, His Holiness John Paul II visited us. We received from him the most valuable encouragement to continue our work of peace and national reconciliation. His Holiness' visit presented to the world the real image of the Salvadoran people. The world was able to witness the demonstrations of joy of a devout people united in adversity. There was no discordant note, and all the Salvadorans showed their best sentiments.

In December I met in San Jose, Costa Rica, with the U.S. President, to whom we explained our situation and intentions. Six months later, I visited President Reagan in Washington in response to his invitation. On that occasion, there were many opportunities to explain our situation. We held working meetings with the President and his closest aides, members of the Senate and House of Representatives, as well as news conferences. In all those events, we responded to the concerns of the U.S. people regarding our problem, and we reiterated our government's position on the foreign aggression.

On behalf of my country, and at all times thinking about it, I appeared before the U.S. Government and people and the OAS council to deliver the message of my people, who have now acquired a continental dimension. I was received everywhere not only with courtesy and attention but also with respect. The Salvadoran people are the ones who received those expressions of respect that they well deserve, and that I now convey to the representative of the people in this assembly. In many places I found words of encouragement for our cause. I can state that the world knows our situation. I can state that misinformation has been defeated. We went to the United States to achieve understanding. We sought to strengthen the cooperation that a partner defending democracy deserves.

On 3 June when I came before you to reiterate my request for authorization for my trip, I gave you assurance that I would represent the country with dignity. We have done so. We made the categorical statement that we would reject aid if in exchange it would be demanded that we adopt a specific position that would harm our republican principles.

I fulfill my duty by also informing this illustrious assembly that in America's highest political forum, the OAS, I denounced the aggression we are experiencing from the Soviet bloc countries through Cuba and Nicaragua. I reaffirmed there that one cannot question a people's right to defend themselves from foreign aggression and from the destruction of the few assets they have been able to achieve with great sacrifice. That is why I also said that in the face of this situation our Armed Forces have the constitutional duty to defend sovereignty and to reject, in an act of legitimate defense, the armed subversion that has been imposed on us from abroad.

I feel I am dutybound to express to this illustrious assembly on our recognition and gratitude to the members of the Armed Forces who are the strong barrier that has saved and protects our people's lives and property. Those Armed Forces, an arm of their people, make it possible for us to have our budding democracy. Our people, who are aware of the sacrifice of their soldiers, must express their recognition.

We cannot forget that violence has brought destruction and suffering to our people. My government is aware of the conditions in the areas affected by violence and destruction, especially in the eastern region. It is unquestionable that there is a contrast between the sufferings in that region and the rest of the country. I issue a call to the Salvadoran people to express by all means their fraternal support and solidarity with the heroic residents of the affected areas.

Messrs representatives: That violence very recently claimed the life of a worthy member of this honorable Constituent Assembly, to whose members I reiterate our strongest condemnation of this unspeakable action.

Messrs representatives: It is highly satisfying to express the recognition you deserve due to your dedication and efforts to conclude the fundamental bill that will establish constitutional guarantees, so that the great objectives of the national unity government will be a permament reality. Likewise, the executive branch must express thanks for this illustrious assembly support for our bills, since difficult times have forced those in charge of the government administration to take initiatives in laws whose scope and benefits are not always clearly seen.

I am pleased to express to you my recognition for the high honor you gave me by giving me an unanimous vote of confidence on the occasion of my recent visit.

Messrs representatives: In this difficult hour of our history we must listen to the call of the homeland in danger. All, absolutely all, Salvadorans who have faith in the democratic system must contribute our best efforts to guarantee the future of the republic.

With the help of God, with deep confidence and unyielding faith in our destiny, I am sure that we have found the path and that we are advancing on our march to give our people the peace that we all desire. Thank you very much.

VIDES CASANOVA ON NEW FIGHTING STYLE, TACTICS

PA010431 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 29 Jun 83 p 2

[Excerpts] During his speech to say farewell to Colonel John D. Waghellftein, commander of the U.S. military group, the defense minister said, "This war can be won only with modern ways of thinking, good antiguerrilla tactics, imagination, initiative, and a firm determination to win." Waghellftein was decorated yesterday with the "medal of merit" for distinguished service in the country.

The minister stressed that "a few years ago the Salvadoran Army was not prepared for guerrilla warfare because it had been trained for conventional warfare. The attitude, experience, and talent of the army personnel were dedicated to a type of warfare that is of little value in the kind of fighting the Army is now confronting."

He said that the U.S. advisers recommended a change in tactics, techniques, organization, attitude, and even in the manner of thinking. "Thus, the Armed Forces began working with smaller units. Reconnaissance patrols were increased, ambushes were carried out at night, and there was greater concern about giving more protection to the population and economic infrastructure. In a nutshell, we left the garrisons in order to fight the subversives," he noted.

He said, "The U.S. advisers were right. The Army is changing daily, fighting in a more intelligent way, with leadership at the troop level better than before; with more than 400 sublieutenants last year, and over 600 this year."

At the end of his speech, General Vides Casanova said the Army he knew as a cadet has evolved so much that it no longer exists.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ANNOUNCES HIGH-LEVEL CHANGES

PA011418 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1350 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran Defense Ministry today announced several changes -- including two department commanders -- ordered by Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana, who is also commanding general of the Armed Forces.

Colonel Luis Adalberto Landaverde, commander of the artillery brigade based in La Libertad Department, is now director of the "Captain General Gerardo Barrios" Military Academy in San Salvador.

Colonel Rafael Humberto Larios, who until now was director of the military academy, has been appointed assistant attache of the Salvadoran Armed Forces in Washington.

Lieutenant Colonel Roberto Armando Rivera, commander of Detachment No 5 based in Cojutepeque, Cuscatlan Department, has been designated commander of La Libertad and chief of the artillery brigade. He will be replaced temporarily in his former post by Lieutenant Colonel Oscar Armando Amaya Perez.

MILITARY CONTINUES COUNTERINSURGENCY OPERATION

PA012307 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] According to official reports, the Armed Forces are in their second weeks of a counterinsurgency operation in the southern part of Usulutan Department. The reports say that military units have been deployed near the villages of Tres Calles, El Jicaro, El Coyolito, and others to rid the region of guerrillas. The reports also say that traffic along the coastal highway has been restored. Until recently that road was unsafe due to the presence of rebels, who have now fled the zone to escape the counter-insurgency operation.

MILITARY REBELS ATTACK ON CACAGUATIQUE

PA020428 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 30 Jun 83 p 28

[Text] San Miguel, 30 Jun -- Yesterday a large group of extremists attacked the communications installations on Cacaguatique Hill. The attack occurred at about 0900 and lasted until 1100, a reliable source said.

The report says that the extremists used heavy artillery in the attack, but they they met strong resistance. The report adds that by 1000 the extremists were routed by two Fouga planes which caused them to flee in disarray. No reports of casualties on either side were available.

ANTICOMMUNIST GROUP THREATENS 'WAVE OF VIOLENCE'

PA022207 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1909 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The bodies of two people who had been murdered were found in this capital today. A paper signed by the Secret Anticommunist Army (ESA) was found next to the bodies. In this paper, ESA claimed responsibility for the deaths and threatened to unleash a wave of violence.

Judicial officials examined the bodies this morning. They were those of a young woman and a man of approximately 35 years. They were not identified. Both had been hanged. The bodies were found near a San Salvador hotel. According to official sources, a typewritten communique signed by ESA claiming responsibility for the crimes was left next to the bodies.

The note, to which ACAN-EFE has had access, stated that the political and military organizations of the Salvadoran guerrillas "don't want to contribute to peace," despite the promulgation of the amnesty law. On the contrary, the note said, "they have increased the wave of violence." It referred to the murder of Rene Barrios Amaya, a deputy of the rightist Nationalist Republican Alliance, who was described as a "humble driver." Barrios Amaya died on Tuesday, the victim of an attack in San Salvador.

The note was signed by the Jorge Alvarez Command of the ESA. It added that ESA forces "are on a state of maximum alert in order to hold secret courts martial and sentence all the communist bandits to death."

The communique reported the "execution" of the two persons who were found today. ESA identified them as Commanders "Juan" and "Veronica," and threatened to kill Filomeno Ramirez because he is a member of the FMLN and is "responsible for murders and attacks on many honest working Salvadorans."

ESA also warned that it "will murder all terrorists who don't seek the protection of the amnesty law" and added that "for each good Salvadoran killed (by the FMLN), 10 terrorists will be murdered." The communique was signed with the slogan "everything for peace," and underneath it says: "Commander 01."

The body of the young woman has already been turned over to the municipal cemetery, but that of the man is still being held at the judicial center, since one of the employees there suspects that he was from Apopa, a town located 10 km north of San Salvador.

The body of an alleged guerrilla, dressed in olive drab, was found in the parking lot of another San Salvador hotel on 7 May. A note in which ESA claimed responsibility was found next to it.

ARMY TROOPS DISCOVER CLANDESTINE CEMETERY

PA022257 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 1 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Army troops participating in the "Welfare for San Vicente" operation have discovered a clandestine cemetery containing the half-buried bodies of 19 extremists. The report by the 5th Infantry Brigade said that none of the bodies could be identified, since no documents were found on them to establish their identity.

The official report released by the San Vicente military command explained that the clandestine cemetery was located near the "San Carlos" farm, 3 km south of San Vicente, which was site of recent heavy fighting between the Army and the guerrillas.

Another report from San Vicente said that at 1700 yesterday, during a heavy downpour, a 5th Infantry Brigade truck carrying troops to that department capital overturned on the Pan-American Highway near Km 59. Six or seven soldiers were injured in the accident, the report added.

GUATEMALA

RIOS MONTT RECALLS MORE OFFICERS TO GARRISONS

PA012338 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2301 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 1 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan President General Efrain Rios Montt today ordered military personnel holding government positions to return to their garrisons, Communications Minister Colonel Lionel Ortega Rivas announced today. Colonel Ortega Rivas said that nine officers who held jobs in the Communications Ministry have returned to their garrisons by presidential order.

The nine officers belong to the engineer corps of the Guatemalan Army and were recalled, according to the minister, due to the "anarchy that exists on the country's highways." It was also reported that Deputy Education Minister Captain Mario Ardon resigned his post, also to return to the armed forces.

These resignations and removals of military officers from government positions took place less than 48 hours after General Rios Montt's military advisers resigned to return to their garrisons. Military and political sectors have pressured the government to remove Army personnel from public posts under the threat of coup d'etat, which was partially averted last Wednesday when Rios Montt decided to impose a nationwide "state of alarm."

ARMY VEHICLES PATROL STREETS OF CAPITAL

PA021529 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Military and other Guatemalan Army vehicles have been patrolling the city in order to maintain peace and order. These Army vehicles, equipped with guns and carrying heavily armed men, have been patrolling the capital, particularly the most remote suburbs. This vigilance will continue for the next few days to prevent crimes and to maintain law and order in the country.

STATE COUNCIL TO DISCUSS STATE OF ALERT

PA021715 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] State Council President Jorge Serrano Elias has reported that the council will discuss the decree that implemented the state of alert, in order to make some recommendations to President General Efrain Rios Montt.

These recommendations will be made so that the state of alert will not hinder or affect the development and evolution of the political opening announced by the government. This analysis will be made within the scope of the country's laws and of the decree itself, he concluded.

EMBASSY IN PANAMA EXPLAINS CURRENT SITUATION

PA011646 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 1 Jul 83 p D-1

[Press communique issued by the Guatemalan Embassy in Panama, dated 30 June 1983]

[Text] The Guatemalan Government, involved in the administrative, financial, economic, social, and political reorganization and democratization of the country, continues to carry out its philosophy and plans to benefit the Guatemalan people. This work will not be interrupted in any way despite the hindering actions that some interested political sectors are undertaking because they are afraid of the democratization process that will establish and guarantee the broad participation of the Guatemalan people in their letimate right to use the ballot boxes to elect their representatives. In this way, minority sectors will be unable to continue to rule the destiny of the country as they have done over the last 20 years, with great benefit for a small minority and the abandonment and neglect of the large majorities of the Guatemalan nation.

Spurious interests have given rise to an open conspiratorial campaign to destroy the national institutions, a campaign that is opposed to the development of a plan to benefit the nation in the political, economic, and social fields. It is a plan for peace and security and for a return to constitutionality and democracy, continuing with the political opening and the democratization plans.

Today, 30 June, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal will be installed in the Supreme Court of Justice. The Supreme Electoral Tribunal is an autonomous body with total independence from the other branches of government. It will be the authority that will be in charge of everything dealing with the organization, development, and fulfillment of the Guatemalan electoral process. The necessary steps for the consolidation of democracy in Guatemala will subsequently be taken.

The Guatemalan Government, in defense of the normal operation of the democratic institutions of the state, yesterday established the state of alarm that is provided for in the Public Order Law.

RIOS MONTT GIVES WEEKLY SPEECH TO NATION

PA042223 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Guatemalan President Efrain Rios Montt's weekly address to the nation; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] To be able to once again enjoy your company sincerely serves to renew my commitment. It is very pleasant. Some persons, impatient and perhaps a bit foolish, had forecast that today I would not have the opportunity to talk to you. However, I would like to remind these persons that I did not plan, did not fight for, and did not even ask for this position. Thank God I have the privilege to greet you; thank the Lord. I wish to express my gratitude for your determined support, for your sincerity, and for your prayers.

There is still time to tell the world that we must learn that one cannot advance history through events that reveal our ambition, our ignorance, and our irresponsibility.

That is why I insist that the family, as a fundamental school of human development, must concern itself, within an ethical and moral framework, with guaranteeing the personality and the responsibility of those who comprise it. Listen well. Men, just like nations, should stay away from iniquities and vices. Only in this manner can we [word indistinct] and stop clinging to filth.

Speaking of personality, speaking of responsibility, on Thursday we celebrated another anniversary of the founding of the Guatemalan Army, (?which includes) many heads of families. However, on this occasion I would like to reflect a bit on what the Guatemalan Army represents to the Guatemalan people, and consequently [words indistinct] and for the nation. In the first place, I would like to say that the Guatemalan Army is formed exclusively of Guatemalan citizens -- persons just like you, human beings, who live and have hopes and desires, who work and have homes, children, dreams and aspirations, and [word indistinct].

Some of them go to college and others are devoted exclusively to military activities, but all of them are professionals of the state, just like you are a liberal [as heard] professional. However, during the past 20 years, the lives of the officers, specialists, and troops and their distinguished families have been full of uneasiness and anxiety; a harsh life, all of this. During these two decades, the Army has been waging a hard and vile battle against natives and foreigners alike in our land, and this battle has produced innumerable casualties.

This means dead Guatemalans on both sides. This terrible and bloody battle has not been merely a confrontation to measure each other's strength and shrewdness; in it we have also revised a wide array of operational concepts that range from ideological struggle through institutional principles, and end with the need for a new evaluation of our final concepts, thus redefining the principles applied to a war of different characteristics to other theaters of operation.

We Guatemalans live a life marked by vengeance. We are divided, and this condition makes us easy prey for international communism or for recalcitrant fascism. We have always been divided, and do not understand the meaning of unity.

We have permitted hatred to fester among us by listening to charges from one and the other [word indistinct]. We allow ourselves to be influenced by anonymous gossip and slander and have more faith in those who carry out misdeeds to foster intrigues than in our own institutions. And this is a weakness: To say it simply, lack of unity, lack of faith, lack of principles, lack of dignity.

Therefore, while celebrating Army Day, the day of the Guatemalan Army, I must say that the members of the institution are trained to give their lives for the fatherland. They are trained to give their lives for the nation, because this is their mission, and the blood shed by all the soldiers of our [words indistinct] is the only blood that currently gives consistency to what is left of the fatherland.

The Guatemalan Army and all of the security forces keep our fatherland free; for these institutions have fought against a communist invasion, and the results are well known, above all through the difficult situations being experienced by neighboring nations. This is why it is necessary on this occasion to honor all of our soldiers -- offiders, specialists and troops -- who have given their lives in defense of the freedom and territorial integrity of Guatemala.

I would also like to reiterate our heartfelt condolences to their relatives and wish them Christian resignation.

I know that all of you, as well as I, love Guatemala, and that therefore you and I deplore the useless loss of so many brothers, whose absence is easy to forget. However, we soldiers know that their places can never be filled.

It is also appropriate on this occasion to render tribute to the Guatemalan people in admiration and gratitude, and especially to all of our brothers organized in civil self-defense patrols; men and women who, without regard for the extreme sacrifices involved, give up their time, keep watch, fight, and die -- just like us -- in defense of the fatherland, in the quest for stability, mainly because they too are Guatemalans.

The members of the security forces have a heart; they have feelings, needs and rights, just like you do. They love Guatemala and want it to be free. That is why they fight every day, and every day someone dies defending you, even if you are not aware of it, even if you do not hear about it.

I want the citizens to know that the Guatemalan Army's interest is to serve the fatherland, to serve you so that you may continue to have what you have and so that you may have even more than you currently have; for prosperity to abound among us and to ensure the necessary security so that you may work in peace.

I wish to pay tribute before the Guatemalan people to all those members of the institutions who, on a war footing, are daily giving their lives to maintain the security of this nation. I would like to honor the soldiers -- the officers, the specialists, and the troops -- who are on the front lines of the struggle, of that mean and malicious struggle in which brothers confront each other due to the influence of the lies of the enemies of our nation.

At this very moment someone is fighting for your security, to defend our lives and our possessions. I would like to ask you to think about our soldiers, about the officers, specialists and troops; to think about their sacrifices, 24 hours a day. Bear in mind that they are human and that they need their brothers. They need your understanding and your support. The Guatemalan Army is fighting for you because you are Guatemala. And this is a vertiable tribute.

I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to announce that the process to democratize the nation is already a fact now that we have installed the Supreme Electoral Council. Everything is done in due time; we cannot advance time, nor history. May the Lord provide us with the necessary understanding. Thank you.

TOP-LEVEL GOVERNMENT, MILITARY CHANGES FORESEEN

PA042158 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2049 GMT 4 Jul 83

[By Angel Antonio Garcia Munoz]

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- General Efrain Rios Montt will make some cabinet changes in the coming days, which he hopes will be the epilogue of the tense political situation in the country during the past week.

According to reports obtained by ACAN-EFE from sources close to the presidential palace, the upcoming changes will especially affect some ranking army members, such as Defense Minister General Oscar Mejia Victores and Colonel Hector Lopez Fuentes, Armed Forces chief of staff. Other sources have indicated that the cabinet crisis will also affect the heads of the Foreign Affairs and Economy Ministries.

Although the various Guatemalan political circles are reluctant now to judge these changes as a shift in the line followed up to now by General Rios Montt, the truth is that the changes are part of the pressure that has existed for a week with the threat of a coup d'etat.

The changes began with the members of the president's advisory group, who over the weekend took up their new posts. However, there are some military circles that would rather not see them have any military position at all.

It is in this sense that the observers believe that Rios Montt has acceded to some of the pressures that sought to stage a new coup d'etat.

The president's call on television last night for the unity of the armed forces, citing their role as "defenders of Guatemala against [word indistinct] and against extreme rightwing fascism," is a sign that Gen Rios Montt is calling for the unity of the military.

Everything seems to indicate that the Guatemalan president has managed to "stop the coup," as a ranking leader of the National Liberation Movement (MLN) has said, because with the dates set for the elections, there is now "a basis for negotiation."

However, the strange thing about the call made by Jorge Serrano, Elias, president of the State Council, is that the presidential elections were not contemplated at all.

Therefore, it is believed it will not be until 1985 that Efrain Rios Montt will call on Guatemalans to decide what government will replace the one born of the 1982 coup d'etat.

However, political ideas must now be learned through meetings and personal comments, because the print media, radio newscasts, and television news cannot present any political comments as long as the "state of alarm" exists.

RIOS MONTT CONFIRMS NEW ECONOMY MINISTER

PA042256 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2234 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Through a government decree, the government of General Efrain Rios Montt today confirmed Arturo Padilla as the new economy minister. Padilla, former deputy economy minister, had been acting minister for several weeks since the incumbent minister Julio Mathau resigned from his post alleging "health reasons." The appointment of the new minister occurs amid expectations that changes will take place in the cabinet within a new strategy that Rios Montt has imposed since last Wednesday, motivated by strong political and military tensions.

In another government decree, Oscar Conrado Flores, a civilian, was appointed deputy education minister, replacing Captain Mario Ardon, who on the president's orders resumed his duties within the Army ranks. Other military officers who held posts in public administration also received orders from Rios Montt to return to the garrisons.

HIGH-LEVEL GOVERNMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED

PA05050535 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] The president of the republic, exercising the powers granted to him by the respective article of the Fundamental Government Statute, amended by Decree Law 36-82, has made (?the following) appointments:

Oscar Conrado Flores Samayoa is appointed deputy education minister, replacing professor and (?Captain) Mario Ardon Aguilar.
Professor and (?Theologian) (Rudy) Valle is appointed general personnel director of the Education Ministry in place of Roberto Edmundo Aguilar Lemos).
Arturo Padilla (Aguilar) is appointed minister, a post that had been vacant since the resignation of Julio Matheu [name indistinct].
Carlos Enrique Orantes Martinez) is appointed first deputy economy minister.

In addition, transfers in the Foreign Affairs Ministry personnel were also announced, as follows:

(?Pursuant to a government edict), Mario Humberto de Leon Barzolli was appointed minister counsellor of the Guatemalan Embassy in the United States.
Jose Francisco Villagran de Leon was appointed minister counsellor of the Guatemalan Embassy in the United States.
(Jose Antonio Montes Marroquin) was named counsellor of the Guatemalan Embassy in the United States, replacing Jose Francisco Villagran de Leon [as heard], who was transferred to another position.

RIGHTIST ASSAILS GOVERNMENT, SAYS COUP POSSIBLE

FL041520 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2330 GMT 3 Jul 83

[By NOTIMEX special correspondent Juan Guadenzi]

[Text] Guatemala City, 3 July (NOTIMEX) -- The ultrarightist National Liberation Movement (MLN) believes that a coup d'etat is possible in Guatemala, according to a statement here today by Hector Aragon Quinones, one of the MLN's main leaders.

"We believe that another coup d'etat would not be desirable for the country since it would provoke a 'Bolivianization' of Guatemala; but in a Latin American country like this with a de facto government like the one we have, it cannot be discounted," said Aragon, who was a candidate for vice president of the republic in 1978. Aragon was interviewed by NOTIMEX during the celebration of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the political organization which in 1954 actively participated in the overthrow of the progressive government of Jacobo Argenz.

During the press conference, he categorized the Rios Montt regime as "incompetent" and said that the current cabinet is "the worst cabinet that Guatemala has ever had." "The Council of State is a disaster," he complained. He also accused General Rios Montt of "insulting all political sectors of the country" with his religious messages, which are braodcast on radio and television throughout the country on Sundays.

Aragon maintained that the current government is trying to "prolong its stay in power" by means of an (?unacceptable) timetable for constituent and presidential elections and the creation of a new voter registration system, which he called a "delaying tactic." A country doctor in his youth, an active member of the MLN for 10 years, and now a wealthy coffee grower, Aragon made it known during a conversation, which was almost shouted over the din of others present, that these statements endangered his life.

When there is a democratic and free government in Guatemala, I will be able to say who kidnapped and killed my son 2 years ago," he said.

After nearly three decades of constant accusations against the MLN of having participated in coup movements and election frauds and in the organization and direction of death squads, Aragon gave assurances that, "we are now carrying out constructive opposition."

After denying that the MLN had participated in the political events of this week, he said that his organization operates publicly and openly, "facing the sun," a phrase he repeated insistently. Nevertheless, he admitted that between MLN leaders and some high-ranking officers in the Guatemalan Army, "there is a tight friendship."

Asked about reports of a coup attempt that circulated at midweek, he explained that the disbanding of a corps of presidential military advisers resulted from "strong pressures from all military commands in the capital and in the interior of the country to disassociate the armed forces from the political and economic leadership of the government."

"The fundamental problem was the existence of that group of advisers made up of young officers who carried out the March 1982 coup d'etat," he said. "Once the group was disbanded, the pressure diminished," he said.

HAVANA CITES SERRANO CALL FOR ELECTION

FL011235 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1108 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Jorge Serrano, president of the Guatemalan State Council, has announced a sketchy plan for the election of a constituent assembly slated for July 1984. Serrano, who made the announcement amid an atmosphere of tension prevailing throughout the national territory, also officially admitted that a coup attempt had been made against the Rios Montt-led regime.

Serrano spoke at the installation ceremony of five members and five alternate members of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal which Rios Montt described as an autonomous, non-political organization which will be charged with preparing and overseeing the 29 July 1984 election.

MOTLEY SENATE CONFIRMATION STRONGLY CRITICIZED

PA032206 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Jul 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Government is like one of those movie stars who constantly changes make-up in order to hide blemishes with cosmetics. This is how Washington changes, over and over again, officials who are very discredited or who simply don't respond to the demands of the moment, as President Ronald Reagan has noted.

Recently, the U.S. Government dismissed two important figures who fitted perfectly well in Washington's political machinery for Latin America. These figures were Deane Hinton, the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, and Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for Inter-American affairs. Enders was sent to Spain to head the diplomatic mission there, and he was replaced by Langhorne Motley, who had been the ambassador to Brazil until then.

On Tuesday, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved Motley's appointment as Enders' replacement. It has been said that, before his appointment was approved, he had told legislators that patience is needed in Central America. He said that Central American problems stem from decades of inequalities which are used by opportunists to impose improvised remedies based on imported communist power and ideology. This latter phrase is already very well known to those who follow the evolution of U.S. policy in the area. It is like the abracadabra of "A Thousand and One Nights," without which Yankee politicians cannot gain access to Central American problems. This phrase is tirelessly repeated by U.S. officials and senators and the U.S. President. Apparently, this superficial and ridiculous phrase is supposed to constitute the essence of the serious socioeconomic and political problems of the region. For this reason, Motley has repeated it in an appearance before the Senate, reaffirming that he also shares and is convinced by the government's theory that communism is responsible for hundreds of thousands of children dying of hunger each year, the peasants not having a piece of land to live on, unemployment forcing thousands of persons to become beggars, and for the persecution, torture, and murder to which the Central American peoples are subject.

To them it is as simple as that. In his appearance before the Senate, the new U.S. assistant secretary of state for Inter-American affairs evaded questions from legislators such as whether he was going to foster talks with the Salvadoran guerrillas, and regarding U.S. support for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups. From his attitude, one can infer that these affairs, which are highly important as far as resolving the Central American crisis is concerned, do not warrant immediate attention from the man in charge of defining U.S. policy in the region. For this reason it is felt that the appointment of Langhorne Motley to the post previously occupied by Thomas Enders will bring little or no change to the strife-torn Central American region.

Summing up, it is being said -- with good reason -- that Motley, just like Enders, is nothing more than an instrument at the service of the U.S. economic power groups and the military-industrial complex, which they serve with a lot of effort and responsibility. None of them can become genuinely interested in the true problems of the peoples because they represent the most reactionary and backward sectors in the world. As the saying goes, Motley is nothing more than the same dog wearing a different collar.

JOURNALISTS' DEATH VIEWED AS U.S. RESPONSIBILITY

PA041738 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Jul 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The death of two U.S. journalists on 21 June in Honduran territory near the Nicaraguan border is evidence of the dangerous turn taken by U.S. policy on Central America.

Richard Cross and Dial Torgersen died while riding in an automobile on a road near the Nicaraguan border.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan and his spokesmen blamed the Nicaraguan Government for the incident, claiming that the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] fired an antitank grenade at the journalists' vehicle. The Nicaraguan authorities immediately denied the charge, saying that the EPS has never responded to provocations from the Honduran Army. They also noted that, because of the area's topography, it would have been impossible to hit the automobile with an antitank grenade from Nicaraguan territory. However, President Ronald Reagan, loyal to his policy of uttering lie after lie, continued to level accusations in the hope of justifying his aggressive policy in Nicaragua. The most important aspect of this policy is the undeclared war that he is waging against the Sandinist revolution, using the CIA, the former Somozist bands, and other counterrevolutionary groups.

Washington and the Honduran authorities have apparently forgotten the common saying: It is even easier to catch a liar than a cripple. Now, the first story that they circulated on the death of the two journalists has been set aside for a new one. with which they hope to justify their viewpoints on the subject in a more coherent and credible way.

It seems that friends and fellow workers of Torgersen and Cross decided to investigate and to determine who is really responsible for the tragic event. As a result of their initial investigations, they ratified the explanation given by the Nicaraguan revolutionary government. In view of this evidence, the Honduran military could not continue with its antitank grenade story, so it now claims that the U.S. journalists' vehicle was hit by an antitank mine. Thus, the Honduran regime has again falsified the facts in order to gain time and to keep President Reagan from being tagged a liar yet again. It accused the EPS of having planted antitank mines in Honduran territory. But this new lie has met with no more acceptance than the first. It is a known fact that Washington has been spreading the story that the Nicaraguan Army plans to attack Honduras with tanks and that, for this reason, the Honduran Army has planted antitank mines on its territory.

It is obvious that both stories are full of contradictions and that the storytellers are again being recognized as liars. But the most obvious thing in this situation is that it is those who are promoting war and violence in the region -- Yankee imperialism and its Central American allies -- who are responsible for the death of Cross and Torgersen.

The case of the journalists proves that President Ronald Reagan wants to prepare the world for a more serious provocation that would justify direct U.S. military intervention in Central America. A self-provoked pretext is all that is necessary, as confirmed by each new Washington action in the area.

U.S. IMMIGRATION BILL 'DISCRIMINATORY, REPRESSIVE'

PA021238 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Jul 83

["World Events" commentary, read by Angel Hernandez]

[Text] The United States claims to be the most democratic country in the world, as well as the country where human rights are most respected; however, this propaganda, orchestrated by the capitalist media, is daily proven false by facts. One of the many examples that can be cited to refute such imperialist lies is the controversial bill for an immigration law, intended to further restrict the few rights that the United States grants Latin American immigrants. The bill awaits approval by the U.S. Congress.

The U.S. Government alleges that the bill is intended to reduce the number of illegal aliens from Latin America who arrive in the United States seeking jobs, and therefore, to help to reduce unemployment in the country. In truth, the bill expands the classification of illegal aliens because it specifies dates, effective retroactively, on which all workers that entered the United States without identity papers are to be considered illegal aliens and made subject to deportation.

The bill also permits greater exploitation of workers without identity papers, who will now have no protection from their employers, inasmuch as they will not be able to bring charges against them for fear of deportation. Immigrants are thus being deprived of social and civil rights.

The bill is also detrimental to foreigners who have had U.S. resident status for more than 2 years because, although they are formally entitled to legalization, they will be deprived of nearly every sort of social assistance for up to 6 years, even though money will be deducted from their salaries to help maintain these social programs.

The document not only harms the interests of immigrants without identity papers, it also affects some 15 million Spanish-speaking people who are in the United States legally, primarily in the southern states. These citizens will no longer be able to receive visits from their relatives living abroad because the future law prohibits this.

Pretending that the immigration laws need to be reformed and made more strict, Ronald Reagan's government is alleging that these measures are intended to guarantee and reserve jobs for U.S. citizens, of whom more than 12 million are unemployed. However, the Washington government seems to be overlooking the fact that the real cause for growing unemployment in the United States is the increasing tendency to misappropriate increasingly greater funds from government development and public assistance plans for use in financing the arms race.

For many years, discrimination and social injustice have been a common practice of the U.S. ruling class. They are part of the rules governing U.S. society. In fact, many of these rules are not only a part of the U.S. way of life, but are also formalized by U.S. laws, which are constantly being amended and improved so that they will be more consistent with the White House's reactionary policy.

GRANMA REVIEWS COMPLETION OF MILITARY MANEUVERS

PA301011 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] "Bastion 83" has confirmed that in Cuba the enemy will confront not only our armed forces' forcefulness and power, our mass resistance, and the fight put up by over 500,000 militiamen; the invaders will also find no truce anywhere in the country, a report in the Cuban newspaper GRANMA says today.

According to the official newspaper of the Communist Party of Cuba, the complex strategic exercise known as "Bastion 83," recently held in Cuba, was basically intended to improve plans for resisting or repelling an attack on our country. The newspaper adds that "Bastion 83" trained the country's directorate, all party sectors, and state and local organs of the state directorate in the execution of operational wartime plans and in testing their effectiveness.

GRANMA notes finally that, if there is some political lesson to be derived from "Bastion 83," it is the confirmation of the justness of a principle that has always guided our leaders and our party: The revolution's force and all its resources, lie within the people.

MINFAR GENERAL STAFF HOLDS PARTY CONFERENCE

FL011520 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The first party conference of the MINFAR General Staff and Central subordinate units was held with 94 percent of the delegates attending. Division General Ulises Rosales del Toro, member of the Party Central Committee, first vice minister of the FAR, and chief of the general staff, chaired the conference.

Communists from the different directorates and units critically and self-critically analyzed party efforts carried out over a period of 2 and 1/2 years, the central objective of which has been the constant improvement of FAR combat readiness.

The debate in the MINFAR General Staff party conference was characterized by numerous speeches by delegates and by the search for solutions to the most pressing problems.

POLTIBURO MEMBER ARNALDO MILIAN CASTRO DIES

FL012158 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Arnaldo Milian Castro, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and minister of agriculture, died today. The outstanding communist leader, aged 70, had dedicated his life to the cause of socialism since he was 17 years old.

The body of the exemplary combatant has been lying in state since 1600 this afternoon at the base of the monument to our national hero Jose Marti in the Plaza de la Revolucion, in this capital. Our people will pay their last respects to Arnaldo Milian Castro beginning this afternoon and through 2400 this evening and again beginning at 0700 and until the time of the funeral slated for 1030 [2 July] in the FAR Pantheon of the city of Colon. The Council of State of the Republic of Cuba has declared an official day of mourning from 1600 today through 1200 on 2 July. The national flag will be flown at half mast in state institutions and military units.

Services Held in Havana

FL021546 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1442 GMT on 2 July begins live coverage of funeral services for Politburo member Arnaldo Milian Castro at the Colon Cemetery in Havana.

As coverage opens, the funeral procession is seen arriving at the cemetery. Cuban President Fidel Castro is among the mourners; others present are Army Gen Raul Castro and several Politburo members and government officials.

As the cortege reaches the FAR pantheon, several party leaders are seen paying their last respects. As the coffin is placed in the pantheon, military honors are rendered.

Army Gen Raul Castro approaches the microphone at 1445 GMT and delivers an 11-minute eulogy. Castro praises Milian, calling him a "humble peasant from Jaguey Grande" who climbed to the top leadership through hard work, dedication, and the determination of a courageous revolutionary. Raul Castro recounts Milian's revolutionary activities during the Batista dictatorship. In closing, Raul Castro thanks all present for accompanying Milian's family, the party leadership, and government officials during these painful moments.

As Castro ends his eulogy at 1456 GMT, the camera returns to the studio.

GRANMA REPORTS ON NICARAGUA-HONDURAS TENSIONS

PA012034 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] The Cuban newspaper GRANMA said in its Wednesday edition that the latest Honduran government actions do not hide Tegucigalpa's interest in creating a pretext to launch an open war against Nicaragua.

The newspaper recalls that, as has occurred in the past, the Honduran regime tried to promote anti-Sandinist hysteria following the death of two U.S. newsmen in the border area, who according to the evidence were murdered by the former Somozist guardsmen and Honduran soldiers that operate in the region. Shortly afterward, Nicaraguan authroities denounced plans in Honduras for a Tonkin Gulf-style self-inflicted aggression to start a large-scale attack against Nicaragua. Meanwhile, Honduran soldiers entered Nicaraguan territory to deactivate mined areas in an openly belligerent action.

In the military aspect, GRANMA adds, the use of the so-called task forces against Nicaragua have ended in failure, and the imperialist goal of occupying the Jalapa area to set up a puppet government and ask for foreign help is becoming increasingly difficult.

In conclusion, GRANMA praised the calm attitude of the Sandinist authorities, who have instructed their troops to withstand provocation and are carrying out a continuous international campaign to denounce the U.S.-Honduran schemes.

10TH ANNIVERSARY SUMMIT OF CARICOM LEADERS

FL042003 Bridgetown CANA in English 2045 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 3, CANA -- Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop arrived here today, following five other Caribbean Community (Caricom) heads of government for discussions from tomorrow to Thursday.

Bishop was welcomed at the Hilton Hotel in Port-of-Spain, where the Caricom leaders will hold their discussions, by an estimated 150 placard-waving members of the local Grenada Friendship Committee. He was preceded here yesterday by Prime Minister Edward Seaga of Jamaica, John Compton of St Lucia and Eugenia Charles of Dominica, as well as Premier Kennedy Simmonds of St Kitts-Nevis and Chief Minister John Osborne of Montserrat.

The Barbados leader, Tom Adams, was due here later today, as well as President Forbes Burnham of Guyana, and Prime Ministers George Price of Belize, Lynden Pindling of the Bahamas -- which will become Caricom's 13th member during the summit -- and Milton Cato of St Vincent and the Grenadines.

Caricom Talks Begin

FL042026 Bridgetown CANA in English 1920 GMT 4 Jul 83

[By Keith Grant]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 4, CANA-REUTER -- English-speaking Caribbean leaders today began crucial talks here which could decide the future survival of trade and economic integration in the region.

Opening the fourth Heads of Government Conference of Caribbean Community (Caricom) Countries, taking place here between July 4-7, Trindad and Tobago's Prime Minister George Chambers said the conference must take decisions which are critical to the integration movement. "At no time in the chequered history of West Indian countries has there been a greater need for unity," Chambers told delegates.

Caricom, today celebrating its 10th anniversary since the founding Treaty of Chaguaramas was signed by Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad, admitted the Bahamas as the 13th full member. The Bahamas Prime Minister, Lynden Pindling, signed the treaty during the opening ceremony.

Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga, also addressing the opening ceremony, called on Caricom to consider further widening its membership to include non-English speaking nations in the region. However, in what was generally taken as a blistering attack on Grenada, Seaga warned that new members must first satisfy fundamental principles of human rights and democracy.

"We must not abandon our democratic ideals and must protect the moral validity of Caricom," Seaga said. "While we accept democratic pluralism in the Caribbean, this should not be an excuse for allowing detention without charge or stifling the free press," he said to tumultous applause.

At the last heads of state summit in Ocho Rios, Jamaica, Seaga and Barbados Prime Minister J.M.G.M. (Tom) Adams led efforts to pressure Maurice Bishop's Marxist-governed Grenada into holding elections. The move produced an ideological conflict which threatned to split Caricom members, but in the end, the meeting produced a compromise resolution which did not commit Bishop. The London-educated barrister seized power in a March 1979 coup and has since secured ties with Cuba and the Soviet Union while stifling opposition at home.

Depsite Seaga's indirect attack on Grenada, the Port-of-Spain summit is expected to devote more time to overcoming threats to Caricom trade integration and to rationalising key areas such as energy and air transport.

Adams of Barbados said Caricom represents a far from negligible segment of the international community and that while the group is unlikely to agree on political and foreign policy in the near future, it can make a major contribution by overcoming present trade conflicts.

Referring to the region's volcanic nature, Adams said "these conflicts have erupted in the region like Soufrieres, bathing us all in the lava of contention." He proposed restoring the Caribbean Multilateral Clearing Facility, a mechanism for allowing trade payments on credit, but which reached its 100 million dollar (U.S.) limit in March because of payments arrears by Guyana.

Trade liberalisation, which was one of the founding principles of the Caricom treaty, has been stagnant in recent months as member countries struggled to overcome chronic balance of payments problems caused by declining exports of stable goods such as sugar, bauxite, bananas and coffee. Matters came to a head in January when Jamaica, facing stiff economic conditions in relation to a 650 million dollar credit from the International Monetary Fund, imposed a two tier exchange rate which penalised imports from its Caricom partners. Trinidat immediately responded by introducing import licences and Barbados floated its currency against the Jamaican dollar. The impasse was temporarily resolved at a meeting in Barbados last May when Jamaica agreed to lower the exchange for Caricom imports.

However all three countries, which make up the bulk of trade in the region, have complained of continuing trade violations since then. Yesterday, the Trinidad Manufacturers Association called for a re-assessment of the country's membership of Caricom, which it said was no longer viable under present circumstances.

Trinidad, the only net oil exporter in the group, is also the wealthiest member and has complained that it puts into Caricom much more than it receives. Prime Minister Chambers told the opening session that since 1974 the country has provided almost one billion (TT) dollars in oil aid and investments to Caricom countries (1 U.S. dollar; 2.4 TT dollar).

Burnham Addresses Summit

FL050059 Bridgetown CANA in English 0042 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, July 4, CANA -- Guyana President Forbes Burnham today appealed to his fellow Caribbean Community (Caricom) leaders meeting here for their 10th anniversary summit to use the next decade to cultivate true independence that went well beyond the trappings of flags and anthems and embraced areas like food security and a truly indigenous culture.

Addressing the opening of the four day conference at the Trinidat Hilton Hotel, Burnham, the lone surviving leader of the four who originally signed the Treaty of Chaguaramas on July 4, 1973, declared: "Independence is a tool by which we can build a fine structure in which the people can live and the masses can come into their own."

The Guyana leader however warned that "in building this structure we must be cautious and be sure that the decisions we take are ours." First and foremost he said the community should aim for agricultural self-sufficiency or food security in the next 10 years.

Burnham said the search for regional food security must involve the Caricom member states thinking in terms of building agriculture regionally in the interest of the entire area and ensuring that every constituent state gets an important role to play, the aging Guyanese president said.

"Why, for example, do we have to import hybrid seeds from North America," he asked. We have imported so many [word indistinct] and values from North America. At least we can produce our own seeds," he declared.

Underlining his call for a truly independent and integrated Caricom, Burnham said that should oil start to flow in Guyana he would refuse to build a refinery, since fellow state Trinidad and Tobago has a surplus of refining capacity.

Cultural independence, Burnham said, meant moving away from the mere mimicking of others' cultural values and instead working to "become a people."

The Guyana head of government said he dreamt of the 13-nation Caribbean Community in the next decade becoming "a fully integrated community of independent people with its own culture and objectives, and the capacity and willingness to experiment in fashioning new forms and structures."

Caricom Expansion Urged

FL042134 Bridgetown CANA in English 2053 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, July 4, CANA -- Barbados said today it is imperative that Caribbean Community (Caricom) government leaders give serious and urgent consideration to a systematic expansion of the grouping's membership as it enters the second decade of existence.

Deputy Prime Minister Bernard St. John, in a message to mark Caricom's 10th anniversary, said a recent trade impasse involving most of the member countries pointed to this need. "It would therefore seem imperative for the heads of government to give serious and urgent condiseration to widening the common market by including countries in the Caribbean archipelago whose philosphical ideals are consistent with the Ocho Rios Declaration," the Caricom affairs minister said.

Caricom leaders are marking the 10th anniversary of the setting up of the regional integration movement with a four-day summit meeting that opened in Trinidad and Tobago earlier today.

The Bahamas, previously an associate member of the grouping, acceded to full membership today, bringing total membership to 13. The last Caricom summit was held in Ocho Rios, Jamaica, last November.

St John said: "In addition, it will be necessary for us to develop and embark upon a well thought-out regional strategy designed to promote trade with third countries, as a matter of urgency."

The deputy prime minister is in Port-of-Spain as part of this country's delegation to the summit. He said though 10 years was relatively short time span in the life of an economic grouping, it was a major landmark for Caricom.

He also said it represents a convenient juncture from which member countries could reflect on achievements of the past decade and draw up plans for the future, based on the experience of that period.

St John, Barbados trade minister, listed among the major achievements of Caricom, increased intra-regional trade -- the primary purpose for which the community was established in 1973. In the case of Barbodos, the value of imports increased from 42.9 million dollars (1 Bdos dollar; 50 cents U.S.) in 1973 to 160 million in 1982, he said. Exports rose from 21.8 million dollars in 1973 to 117.8 million last year.

GRENADA

TECHNICAL COOPERATION PACTS SIGNED WITH USSR

FL301040 Bridgetown CANA in English 0926 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] St. Georges, Grenada, June 30, CANA -- Grenada and the Soviet Union have signed four contractual arrangements under an economic and technical cooperation agreement reached by the two countries in Moscow last year, it has been announced.

The contractual documents, which were signed by Grenada's acting director of planning, Terrence Moore, and Boris Nikolaev, the economic counsel in the Soviet Embassy here, covers Soviet assistance to Grenada in the areas of education, communication, water supply and a seaport development project.

The Soviet official told CANA that in the area of education, Moscow would be sending 15 teachers to Grenada by September to teach science and mathematics at the secondary school level.

Nikolaev also said that under the contract arrangement relating to communication, the Soviet Union would be providing a feasibility study and identify the site for a proposed satellite earth station, which it promised the government.

Government officials here have said the satellite earth station, which is to be financied under a 7.5 million dollar (U.S.) line of credit, will enable the country to receive radio, telephone, telegraph and television communication from socialist countries.

The Soviet diplomat said a group of experts from the Soviet Union would arrive here within the next three to five months to work with officials of the Central Water Commission (CWC) on a 3-month feasibility study on the water supply system in the areas of Concord and Springs Garden.

On the seaport development project, which is earmarked for the north-eastern town of Grenville, he said Moscos would be sending another group of experts within coming months to conduct a feability study on the project.

The economic and technical cooperation agreement, which was signed following an official visit to the Soviet Union by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, was the first of its type between the two countries.

USSR STUDIES BUILDING OF PORT, SATELLITE STATION

PA301944 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1626 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 30 Jun (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Soviet Union will undertake feasibility studies for the construction of a port and a satellite tracking station on the Caribbean island of Grenada, officials reported here today.

They indicated that Soviet experts will visit the island in the coming months to evaluate the port project, which would be built in the town of Grenville.

The proposed satellite station, which would be financed through a $7.5-million credit line, will permit Grenada to receive radio, television, and telephone communications by cable [por cable] from communist countries, they added.

Other projects approved recently contemplate the visit to Grenada of 15 Soviet secondary school teachers of science and mathematics, and feasibility studies to improve the water supply system.

The projects are part of a cooperation agreement signed last year during Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's visit to Moscow.

BISHOP SAYS U.S. BLOCKED INTERNATIONAL AID

FL041656 Bridgetown CANA in English 1525 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, July 4, CANA -- Grenada has again accused the United States of using its influence to block assistance from the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF), the state-controlled Radio Free Grenada said today. "After all these years of independence Grenada has not been able to get "one single cent" from the World Bank or been able to establish a stand-by arrangement with the IMF," the radio quoted Prime Minister Maurice Bishop as saying. The radio said the prime minister's statement was made during a private visit to the United States last month and was released today.

The socialist Maurice Bishop administration came to power in a military coup in 1979. Since then, the former British colony has enjoyed tense relations with the United States.

Bishop said he had no fault to find with either the technical staff or management of the IMF. He said two years ago, a technical team from the fund spent several weeks in Grenada, gathering information.

He said the "letter of intent" government submitted to all technical sections of the IMF had been approved "with full marks." Bishop said that letter of intent had also been fully approved by the IMF management but it never got before the board of directors.

"Just three or four days before it was due to come up for hearing before the board, the American director on the board took it off the agenda by applying his veto," Bishop said.

TROOPS, POLICE PUT ON 'STATE OF ALERT'

PA011433 Paris AFP in Spanish 1405 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Georgetown, 1 Jul (AFP) -- The government of neighboring Suriname has placed its armed forces and police on a "state of alert" in view of the CIA plans to invade that South American nation, according to radio reports monitored here today.

Suriname strongman Lieutenant Colonel Desi Bouterse received an overwhelming show of support for his government's policy on Thursday when some 10,000 persons marched through the streets of Paramaribo carrying posters and slogans alluding to the feared U.S. invasion, according to the reports.

The demonstration in support of Bouterse wound up in front of the U.S. Embassy in Paramaribo, and leaders of the rally delivered a protest note to the diplomatic mission on the invasion plans, it was said.

"We demand an immediate halt to the CIA plans to invade us in order to prevent military aggression against Suriname," the note stated, according to the Suriname radio broadcasts.

In addition to the posters, many demonstrators carried photographs of leader Bouterse and of Argentine-Cuban revolutionary Ernesto "Che" Guevara, according to the reports.

The government decision to mobilize the troops and the police is part of the so-called defensive plan, the reports concluded.

Bouterse Speech

FL011830 Bridgetown CANA in English 1812 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, July 1, CANA -- Suriname's leftwing military government is to triple the size of the national army and double the police force to beef up the country's defence on its three-year-old socialist revolution, army chief lieutenant-Colonel Desi Bouterse said.

Addressing a big public rally here yesterday orchestrated by the military to show it has the support of the population Bouterse also announced the formation of a mass movement to assist with national defence.

The "Unity Movement of February 25," which takes its name from the coup of that date in 1980 that brought the army to power in this former Dutch colony, would publish a political programme before yearend, the commander said.

No other details were given. The movement comprises several mass organisations set up with the army's blessing to spearhead Suriname's transformation into a socialist society.

Yesterday's rally, described by the official Suriname News Agency (SNA) as the biggest ever to be held here, followed big demonstrations across this capital city in support of the Bouterse regime.

The demonstrations were organised to show Surinamers disapprove of foreign interference in their country's internal affairs, following recent disclosures that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) had drawn up a plot to oust the Bouterse regime late last year.

Bouterse told the crowd that the 1980 army coup that toppled the elected Henck Arrow administration had initiated a struggle for national liberation from imperialism and the military wanted to continue on this course.

"We are demonstrating to the world that we do not want any interference in our internal affairs and we can solve our own problems," the bearded Army commander said.

He was again critical of Holland's decision to suspend a 100 million dollar (U.S.) development aid programme to Suriname as a mark of protest against the execution by the Army last December of 15 opponents.

"We Surinamese condemn this deed of the Dutch Government. The Netherlands does not have the moral right to keep this money which the Surinamese are entitled to..." Bouterse declared.

The authorities here had said the 15 men were involved in a conspiracy to overthrow the government and had been shot dead by soldiers during an attempt to escape custody.

The demonstrators, including the national schools committee, handed protest notes to officials at the United States and Dutch embassies here, accusing Washington and The Hague of interference in Suriname's affairs.

"Filled with a fierce love for our country and our people and a deep longing to live in peace with all peoples of the world, we have with disgust learned about the plans of the CIA and President Reagan to invade our beloved fatherland with mercenaries," the note delivered to the U.S. Embassy read in part.

These plans, the note added, were "nothing short of a serious insult to the Surinamese people."

The note delivered to the Dutch Embassy blasted what it called the blackmail of the Dutch Government by suspending the development aid package - a move that has seriously hurt the Suriname economy.

"We today, as a people who are engaged in the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, and imperialism, feel the urge to inform the world that the crimes of Dutch policy are added to the oppression, murders, repression, exploitation, and racism and inequality which in 300 years have been developed, propagated and maintained by the Dutch authorities," the note said.